THER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1985

banon Peace Pact eady for Signing, ilitia Leaders Say

La Syrian-sponsored agreeill be signed by the end of mth. formally ending the 's 10-year-old civil war.

b Berri, the minister of jusleader of the Shiite Mosal militia, said that he, the hief, Walid Jumblat, and istian Lebanese Forces mif. Elie Hobeika, would sign ord within the next five he three men represent the 's most powerful militias. dent Amin Gemayel, a le Christian, said he hoped

dark page in Lebanon's would be turned. He prethat the country would rom a phase of tragedy to eace by the end of this year ing of the new year." mber has excelled itself in ain and politics," declared finister Rashid Karami, a doslem, as wintry weather

3emi's statement was the firmation by a militia leadhe rival organizations had tifferences over the draft Wednesday's talks in Dawith the Syrian vice presi-del Halim Khaddam.

owned Beirut Radio said lelegates had already inie accord, but this could not iraft plan, in the works

nober, has not been pubin it is known to contain to reduce the political goved by Lebanon's Chrisority since independence

ase greated the news with

Blaine Harden

KET Ethiopia — An.
1 military offensive last

n Eritrea — the eighth in

ight years — proved to be successful of the 25-year-

ive seized more territory

elief workers here in Eri-

fensive, which the U.S.

nt says was supported by

non in the northernmost linopia, wedged between

ed on the ground by So-and T-55 tanks, covered

air by MiG-23 fighter-

Ethiopian troops overran

I land, sea and air opera-

recaptured the towns of

od Tessenei in western

ey took the rebels' key

area in the Baraka Val-

thished sea supply lines ig the Red Sea coastal

it that the rebels were

the government pushed

urlew is Asmara, Eri-

al. from 11 P.M. to mid-

11 40 miles (64 kilome-

of here, at Nakfa, the

ortress of the Eritrean

Front, the government's

ed on Page 4, Col. 5)

illages held by rebels. In

I the Red Sea.

thiopia's Markist govern-its strongest position ever a secording to U.S. diplo-ited Nations officials and

UT — Lebanese Moslem a businessman in Moslem West ristian leaders said Thurs-Beirut said. "It looks serious, but I prefer to wait until it is really im-

Christian and Moslem refugees to

The accord's success also is likely to depend on the attitude of Israel which has about 1,000 troops and intelligence agents in what it terms a "security zone" along Lebanon's

stop the fighting?" a doctor asked.
"I cannot allow myself to nourish
the illusion that our problem is in-

nese Forces, Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party, has yet to win the approval of other

Syria had been pressing the militias to compromise over reforms designed to end Lebanon's system of sharing political power and to ans more say in govern-

cludes a compromise on the timing of the phas that currently favor the Christian

ls Persist Despite Army's Major Victory in Eritrea

The pact is designed to end a decade of conflict that has carved much of the country into sectarian fierdoms under militia rule, and to

Syria, which has troops deployed in east and north Lebanon, will play a key role in cementing the deal it has brokered.

"The silent majority feel nause-ated by war, but can the militias

The accord, between the Leba

Sources said the new formula inig-out of prerogatives

minority. They did not give details. The Lebanese pound, a sensitive political barometer, recovered slightly against the U.S. dollar when news of the accord was an-



A leader of the Pondo tribe spoke to fellow tribesmen Thursday in preparation for possible new clashes with Zulus,

Families Flee South African Tribal Clashes

Agence France-Presse
UMBUMBULU, South Africa

Young Zulu warriors patrolled pathways in the shanty and hut areas of this rugged hill district southwest of Durban on Thursday where 56 persons died in inter-tribal clashes that flared on Tuesday.

Members of the South African Red Cross in Durban said about 150 families had been forced to flee their homes and were receiving some help from the organization. Other families were seen loading furniture into light trucks as they

bodies Thursday, pushing up the death toll from what was the most serious tribal disturbance in the iopia's Civil War in Its 25th Year Some of the 150 injured who were being treated Thursday in Durban said the toll could end up

being much higher than the 56 announced so lar by the police. Police casualty lists could not be yerificit independently because of reporting restrictions placed on the

further fighting.
The Natal province area of Um-

A few burned-out shacks could

A witness to the disturbances, Colleen Gwala, said the fighting erupted when Zulus assembled Tuesday along the Umbogintwini River, singing and calling Pondos

an's dowry.

Meanwhile, the police reported

bumbulu, where the battle was fought on Tuesday and Wednes-day, was quiet Thursday, the police said. six others dead, one of them a white How apartheid affects one black South African family. Page 4. policeman, and 21 persons injured

be seen on the surrounding hills where about 2,000 Zulus and 3,000 Xhosa-speaking Pondo people bat-tled with clubs, short spears, sticks, Most of the dead in the past two days of violence have been killed in knives, machetes and a few shotfighting between blacks. Killed by Machetes

South African policemen, still in Michael Parks of the Los Angeles the area in force, found three more Times reported earlier from Johan-

Many of those killed in the tribal clash were backed to death, dismembered and sometimes beheaded, with sharp-edged machetes used for cutting sugar cane, accord-ing to policemen and medical workers who helped gather up the dead and wounded. Other victims had spears driven through their bodies with such force that they ripped holes in the flesh that were bigger than a fist.

One police officer said after turning from the scene of the bat-"There was so much blood that

the grass wasn't green; it was red."
"What is surprising in view of

though by far the bloodiest, was only the most recent of a series of clashes between the Zulus, who are predominant in the Durban area, and the Pondos, a branch of the Xhosas, who are drawn north from the Xhosa tribal homeland of Transkei in search of work.

Although the police maintain that those clashes are not political nor part of the country's widead civil unrest, other observers noted that friction has increased as competition has sharpened for jobs in the Dorban area as a result of

South Africa's economic recession. The traditional rivalries between the groups also have been aggravated, these analysts said, by the bitter and sometimes murderous feuding between the Zulus' Inkatha political movement and the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, which draw

strong Xhosa support. South Africa's government often. points to such tribal fighting to support its argument that blacks cannot govern the racially and eth-nically divided country.

Opponents of apartheid reply that the government plays on tribal distinctions and even encourages out to fight:

Some survivors of the lighting said at a Durban Red Cross center that the 2,000 Zulus and 3,000 Pon
the number of warriors and the stream of the rivalries by giving blacks political rights only in tribal homelands and by supporting tribal leaders who often rule like feudal lords.

Soviet to Restore Ties With Israel, U.S. Rabbi Told

By Bernard Gwertzman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A Soviet diplomat reportedly has told a reporganization that he believes Moscow will restore diplomatic rela-tions with Israel in February and dramatically increase the number of Jews permitted to emigrate to

The conversation, which occurred a few days ago, was dis-closed Wednesday by Rabbi Mar-vin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles, According to Rabbi Hier, the

diolomat from the Soviet Embassy in Washington initiated the luncheon and seemed eager to put across two points. These were that he thinks there will be full diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union in February, before the Communist Party congress that month, and that Moscow is going to resolve the question of Jewish emigration by allowing many more Jews to leave than are

permitted now.

Rabbi Hier asked that the names of the diplomat and the Washington representative of the Wiesenthal Center not be mentioned. He said that the substance of the discussion had been conveyed to the Israeli Embassy in Washington and that the Israelis said the Soviet diplomat, who is listed officially as one of many first secretaries in the embassy, was known to them for years as a KGB agent who has specialized in Jewish affairs.

The Israelis speculated that the diplomat was unlikely to have spoken as he had with the Jewish representative except under instrucions, Rabbi Hier said.

Israeli officials said, however, that while they were interested in such reports, they still were waiting for some firm indications from Moscow that a more conciliatory approach toward Israel and Soviet Jews was planned.

In a separate conversation, Rabbi Hier's representative confirmed the easence of his talks but stressed the need for caution, since there has been no official indication from Moscow of an imminent change in policy. The Soviet diplomat did not respond to a reporter's

request to talk to him. This was the latest in a series of reports about possible improvement in Soviet relations with Israel that have circulated in recent months. As with other such reports, there is so confirmation from the Soviet side that anything is about

What is clear from the pattern of meetings and conversations, Reagan administration officials said, is that Moscow seems interested in maintaining contacts both with Is-raeli officials and with leading Jews in the West,

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said publicly that Israel would be willing to attend a Middle East peace conference, long sought Moscow and more recently by Jordan, only if the Soviet Union restored diplomatic relations, which it severed at the time of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



Shimon Peres

Syrian Missiles In Lebanon, Peres Says

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Thursday that Syria has moved surface-to-air missile batteries back into Lebanon, but he said Israel was determined not to fuel an escalation of tension over the issue.

Mr. Peres said Israel was seeking a return to the "status quo," apparently meaning that diplomatic ef-forts are under way to try to persuade President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to order the removal of the missiles in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanor

Speaking to Israeli newspaper editors at a luncheon in Tel Aviv. there had been no Syrian troop buildup in the strategic Golan Heights, and that the Israeli government was trying to avoid makto a further deterioration in relations between the two countries.

The Israeli Defense Forces not commen the deployment.

[Jane's Defense Weekly reported this week a buildup of Syrian forces opposite the Golan Heights. The Associated Press reported, Israel captured the area from Syria in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and annexed it in 1981.

[Quoting an Israeli Army official. Jane's said that Syria had built up an "impressive force" in the Golan area and could move rapidly into offensive positions.]

Last month, the Syrians deployed a number of SAM-6 and SAM-8 weapons along the Damascus-to-Beirut highway in Lebanon after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian MiG-23 fighters on Nov. 19 during a reconnaissance mission.

However, the missiles were moved back inside Syria several Mr. Peres also has said that such days later after diplomatic inter-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

140 Mayan, Aztec Treasures Stolen From State Museum in Mexico City

with their families when the Ethiopian Army invaded the



Mohammed Emir Ali, left, and Mohammed Adam escaped

MEXICO CITY - Priceless Mayan and Aztec treasures and golden objects dating back centu-ries have been stolen from the National Museum of Anthropology and History in the largest archeological theft ever in Mexico, the museum announced Thursday.

The 140 pieces were discovered missing Christmas Day from seven showcases in the museum, one of the best known tourist attractions in Mexico City, newspapers report-

Among the objects listed as missing were almost all those on display from the sacred reservoir at Chichen-Itza in the Yucatan peninsula, several pieces from the Palenque ruins in southern Mexico and golden objects in the Mixtec room. Also missing was the Zapotec

mask of the "murcielago," or bat god, and an Aztec Indian obsidian

sculpture representing a monkey, portant archaeological and cultural issted in guidebooks as one of the most value, more than economic."

He also said the robbers "by its um. It represents the god of dance, games and love.

worst ever from a national museum, but there was no immediate estimate of value of loss and details in the world." of the robbery were not immediate-

The museum was closed because of the robbery. About 10 police guards were outside.

Enrique Florescano, director of portant robbery suffered by any museum in our country."

Mr. Florescano said the value had not been determined. But he

He also said the robbery "by its scale and dimension" had to be linked to the international traffic in The theft was described as the cultural and archaeological treasures. He said such trafficking was a "constant threat to all museums An archaeologist of the National

Geographic magazine, Dr. George Stuart, said in Washington: "These are famous, old pieces. They've illustrated lots of literature. I can't imagine why these were stolen bethe museum, said it was "the big- cause I can't really see what they're gest plundering that has been done to the Mexican archaeological heritage and the biggest and most im- they could never be shown. They're as hot as the Mona Lisa would be if it were for sale on the illicit mar-

Mexican law restricts the export

At Harrods, Phone Line To Lure U.S. Customers

By Stuart Auerbach hington Post Service WASHINGTON - With

the British pound at near-record lows last year, Harrods, London's largest department store, invited Americans to fly over to pick up bargains at its annual after-Christmas sale. But the pound is up this year,

and trans-Atlantic flights are not quite the bargain they once were. So, this week Harrods is using a toll-free, trans-Atlantic one number to try to lure U.S. dollars to the store. Americans who use the num-

ber can buy cashmere sweaters and coats, a Harrods specialty, a week before the start of the store's annual sale. American Telephone & Tele-

graph Co. said that Harrods was the first store to use an international "800" number to attract overseas buyers since the service started 13 months ago. A caller pays no charge when he dials a number with an 800 code.

AT&T said the telephone service costs Harrods \$90 for each hour that the toll-free number actually is used by customers.

Beginning Friday morning, when the Harrods advertisement announcing the new ser-vice appears in The New York Times, customers in the United States will be able to dial directly to an order desk at the store. which is situated in the Knightsbridge section of London. The service will run until

Purchases can be charged on an American Express card. Instead of refunding the British value-added tax. Harrods will pay the cost of shipping the purchases to the United States The sale, which traditionally

has attracted customers from around the world, actually begins Jan. 8, three days after the toll-free telephone service for Americans ends, and runs to Feb. 1.

An estimated 300,000 shoppers are expected to pour through the store during the first two days of the sale.

The last after-Christmas sale, which was held when the pound was worth \$1.15, attracted unprecedented numbers of Americans who found the prices low enough to justify the cost of a round-trip ticket to London. Cashmere sweaters cost them

The prices are higher this year, with the pound at \$1.42. Harrods said it would charge \$85 for a woman's sweater and \$130 for a man's sweater. A woman's cashmere coat costs

L. F. Drewitt, the store's managing director, said the company expected the service to "give us increased access to the American market."

NSIDE

k on Japan's rail sys ly of a society depen-Inology. Page 2.

r accidents. Page 3. iet intelligentsia is where Mikhail S. stands on cultural

Page 4.

747 design has been

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t images in the work porary Germans te search for mean-

VFINANCE dened to seize the te oil companies in

'er taxes. Page 11. ts won a \$1.82-bil-्र े जा All Nippon Airt competition from

ORROW

immortalized in tories and explorno longer a central douin life.

In Mexico, 12,000 Homeless Scorn Quake Shelters

By William Stockton

New York Times Service MEXICO CITY - Living in tents and makeshift shelters of plywood and plastic sheets, about 12,000 people left homeless by the September earthquakes are eking out an existence on the streets of the capital. Generally, they scorn the more comfortable accommoda-

They spent Christmas Day in their tents, in the median strips of avenues and traffic circles in the busy city center. Adults sat in front of the tents as their children played amid the din and fumes of traffic. Bits of tinsel and a few decorations that hung from a

tions in government-run shelters.

welter of ropes supporting the tents were the only reminders Three months after two major earthquakes killed 7,000 to 10,000 people and left more than 50,000 homeless, the tent

people and the Mexican government have reached a stand-The government wants the homeless to leave their tents and shacks and move into government shelters for earth-

Many of the homeless fear that if they move to distant shelters, they will lose whatever rights they have to rebuild their homes and continue their lives in the neighborhoods where they were born. They also fear the possibility of being

relocated outside the city. In an effort to force compliance, the government has cut off food and other services to the tent people. Many of the residents draw salaries from the same jobs they had before the earthquakes struck. They care for their families just as they did before their homes were destroyed

and are able to survive without government aid.

Members of religious and volunteer groups deliver food to the tents on an irregular basis, and health care is dispensed by volunteer doctors.

No one interviewed during a tour of the tent cities cited a case of anyone going hungry, although there were com-plaints about the cold. Temperatures reach above 21 degrees

Even if we are cold and they have cut off our food, we prefer our life here because we have freedom. The shelters are far away, and life there is too rigid.'

- Tent dweller in Mexico City

centigrade (70 degrees Fahrenheit) during the day, but drop below 4 degrees centigrade (40 degrees Fahrenheit) at night. The homeless are among the poorest of the earthquake victims. Many of them lived in tenements whose ownership was unclear before the disaster and are afraid of losing their

"That is my home right over there, I don't want to leave it," said Carmen Mendez Ramirez, holding her 2-year-old daughter and pointing across the street to a partly collapsed

The city administration recently began issuing certificates to the tent people stating that they lived at a specific address

She said the tenement building was owned by a man who lived in Los Angeles, and that neither she nor her neighbors knew what would become of it.

The collection of tents in which Mrs. Ramirez lives is pitched along two city blocks. The group's leader, Ricardo 'eller Báez, said 426 people live in the tents, 193 of them children less than five years old. "Most of us were born here," he said. "This is our home

We are not going to leave. We have rights to a place to live here. If we leave we may lose that right." Other homeless people have chosen to live in the tents because they dislike the regimented atmosphere in the government shelters.

The people who run the shelters are despotic in their approach to us," said a man who lives with 550 other people in a community of tents and crude shacks in a small park. The park adjoins a middle-class apartment complex that was heavily damaged in the earthquakes. As many as 1,000 people were killed when one of buildings collapsed in the first earthquake Sept. 19.

prefer our life here because we have freedom," the man said. The shelters are far away, and life there is too rigid." The government acknowledges that it has cut off food and other forms of aid to encourage the homeless to move.

Even if we are cold and they have cut off our food, we

in a building that was destroyed in the earthquake. Officials say the people are entitled to housing.

The government hoped that the homeless, armed with the certificates, would no longer feel the need to camp next to their wrecked homes. But many of the homeless say they intend to remain in their camps regardless of the certificates.

They say they trust neither the certificates, the government's promises nor the intentions of the landlords whose buildings were destroyed by the earthquakes.

said that the objects had "an im- of archaeological objects.

Attack in Japan Reveals Vulnerability of Technology

By John Burgess

Washington Past Service

TOKYO — A lightning shutdown of much of Japan's commut-er rail network by leftist radicals ast month has unnerved the authorities and demonstrated just how easily a few determined people can paralyze a society dependent on technology.

Acting with military precision, helmeted radicals attacked the

state-owned Japanese National Railways system at 34 points, most of them in Tokyo, early on Nov. 29. Trains were idled on 24 lines, affecting 18 million commuters, by

The radicals used firebombs and other weapons. But most of the chaos resulted because they systematically sought out and severed electronic cables that run along the tracks and direct the movement of

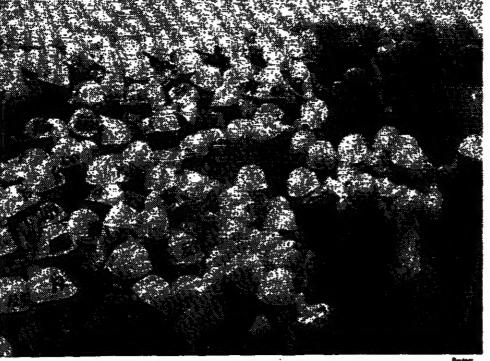
trains.

Trains were running again by evening. But the stunning success. of the attacks, in a country that orides itself on trains that run on ime, shocked the public and led to fears of the country's being hostage to anyone with basic technological

"Without using great physical power," said Takuro Suzuki, a commentator who specializes in criminal issues, "it is now possible to threaten the entire mechanism of the city."
In the Diet, Japan's legislate

the saboteurs, some of whom were said to be railroad employees. "I mor officer at the government's want to establish a system that ensure this never happens transportation systems, said a sale of the railroad employees. "I mor officer at the government's also tried to jam police communications with a radio transmitter.

The police say the Nov. 29 attack cations with a radio transmitter. It was the group's most success.



The main target of attacks by a radical group in Japan has been the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita, where more than 1,000 protesters were arrested in July.

ty for the meeting to focus more bomb attack. attention on city services, rather than just the physical safety of the

"It has signaled more need to

that Mr. Nakasone is to host in ceeded in burning out much of the cables leading to the control tower Tokyo in May. The attacks have led headquarters of the governing Libat the New Tokyo international

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The probable platform for General that he expected it to be on Saturdand to eight and a half years of martial law in Pakistan may be formally announced on Saturday, politicians and officials said Thursday.

Assembly and Senate, the most that he expected it to be on Saturday day because that was the last day of the joint legislative session.

General Zia has promised to lift martial law by Jan. 1 and give powlice action in Lahore as a sign that

The general Zia, who seized pow-

They noted that President Mo- er to the civilian National Assem-

hammed Zia ul-Haq failed to use bly elected last February. The as-

the national holiday Wednesday as sembly already has empowered the occasion for a speech lifting military rule.

Ali Jinnah, and this year the limeer in a July 1977 coup, has yet to light was taken by banned political say exactly when he will lift martial

parties trying to stage a rally in law, what will be allowed afterward Lahore. The police tear-gassed or whether he will leave his real

about 200 of them. They were or- as a civilian president.

testers and arrested power base, the army, to continue

The holiday marks the birth of sees fit.

Pakistan's founder, Mohammed

a police committee planning securi- eral Democratic Party in a fire- Airport at Narita, stopping take-The attackers obviously knew

what they were doing in their as-sault on the rail lines. They brought heavy shears, lifted the lids off consecure the communication and crete trenches that house the cables

also tried to jam police communiagain."

was the work of an underground
Attention is turning to the summit meeting of Western leaders die Core Faction. Last year it sucdie Core Faction. Last year it sucnot their first. In 1978 they cut

General Zia would not announce

any major liberalization along with

"You don't tear-gas and jail demonstrators if you are going to restore basic rights in a few days,"

Meanwhile, the Pakistani au-

The sources, speaking in Lahore,

thorities ordered more than 260 po-

litical dissidents freed Thursday in the province of Punjab, official

the end of army rule.

one of them said.

sources said.

"I cannot tell you when the said orders were issued for the im-

offs and landings.

In 1982 they hit the railroad system, chopping cables in a similar but less widespread action.

The attack last month came at a time when Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, the national phone company, is rewiring the country with a high-capacity optical fiber. Banks and corporations are becomnetworks for transactions.

than conventional metal lines. "A single fiber the thickness of a ployees of the railroad.

In the Karachi daily newspap

next few days in the name of the

freed Thursday.

Anti-Nuclear hair can handle 5,700 calls," said Moriyuki Torii, senior researcher at the privately run Japan Informa-tion Processing Development Cen-ter, But a single cut will knock out that many calls, too.

In November 1984 an accidental Protest Rally Is Reported

In Shanghai,

BEIJING — Several hundred people, mostly members of the Uy-

jiang Uygnr region, a Western dip-

Shanghai, said by telephone that the demonstration occurred along

the Bund, Shanghai's main water-

front area. There was no indepen-

Speaking on the condition that he not be identified, the diplomat

said he had no other details and

that it was unclear whether the

strators were students.

He noted that many students come from Xinjiang and from a Uygur community in Shanghai.

Tan Longxiang, an official of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau said, "We know nothing about a demonstration."

About 200 Uygur students from

Xinjiang demonstrated Sunday in Beijing's Tiananmen Square

against the weapons testing.

A caller to a Western news agen-

cy said earlier this week that the

students also were demanding

more autonomy for the northwest-

ern region, exemption from the government's family planning po-licy, and the reinstatement of the

The caller said similar protests

occurred earlier in Xinjiang. The

region is home to many minority

groups, including an estimated six million Uygurs, one million Ka-zaks and seven million of China's

This antumn, students in several cities also protested against eco-

nomic inroads by the Japanese, corruption in China's government

and poor living conditions.

The Lop Nor testing ground, where China exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964, is in Xinjiang

The Chinese police have mounted a national manhunt for six men

who killed a Moslem man in an

attack on Moslems in the city of

Xian in Shaanxi province, a Public

Security Bureau source said Thurs-

day, Reuters reported from Xian. He said the man's funeral set off

a street demonstration by 2,000

Moslems, who marched from the

city's Great Mosque to City Hall on Dec. 15 to demand police ac-

■ Police Search for Killers

former governor of Xinjiang.

13 million Moslems.

Uygur.

demonstration

dent confirmation of the report.

The diplomat, who is based in

fire in an underground cable conduit in Tokyo knocked out 90,000 telephone lines and revealed the fragility of the communication net-

gur minority group, protested Thursday in Shanghai against nu-clear testing in China's vast Xin-Data service on the main computers of major banks such as Mit-subishi and Daiwa was hamstrung. Police and fire emergency lines

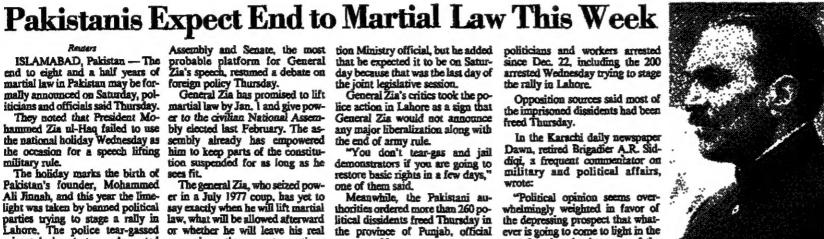
The radical student movement that Courished in Japan in the late 1960s has vanished from many campuses. Those who remain with it, however, are fervently committed, and the authorities say they fear the radicals will try to make up for their low numbers with know-

Their main target in recent years has been the airport at Nanta, which they call a symbol of government oppression. They say they are acting in the interests of farmers whose land was taken over for construction of the airport. It opened in 1978 after years of

itched battles between armed demonstrators and the police. Despite some of the world's strictest security, the airport continues to be hit periodically by homemade bombs and rockets.

The Nov. 29 attacks were ostensibly in support of a railroad labor union that has supported the airport fight and also had staged a one-day strike to protest plans to denationalize the rail system. The

union denounced the attacks The police have arrested 38 per-Optical fiber is far more efficient sons in connection with the No-an conventional metal lines. sons in connection with the No-vember attacks, including two em-



Mohammed Zia ni-Haq

WORLD BRIEFS

Convention Revises Algeria's Charter

ALGIERS (Reuters) - A convention of Algeria's ruling party, call to approve changes in the national charter defining ideology, ended Thursday with President Chadli Bendjedid appealing for economic realism and issuing a stern warning to his political opponents. The amended charter is to be the subject of a referendum on Jan. 16.

In an address to the convention of the National Liberation Front Colonel Bendjedid called for an understanding of the role of the private sector in the economy of socialist Algeria. He said that "in no way can the private sector be a substitute for the public sector," adding: "It will play a complimentary role."

Kabul Appoints Non-Communists

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) - Afghanistan's Communist authorite named several non-Communists to Senior government posts on the enter Friday's sixth anniversary of the Soviet military intervention. The appointments, announced by Kabul radio, appeared to be part of

drive to win over public opinion that has marked Kabul's office preparations for the anniversary.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said a majority of the 14 people appointed as ministers, advisers and deputy ministers did not belong to the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It said that Said Amanuddin Amin, a textile executive who is not a party member, will be a deputy prime minister.

State Asks Review of Junta Verdicts



Roberto Viola

BUENOS AIRES (AP) - Pros cutors have asked the Suprem Court to review a trial court's ac quittal of four former military rel ers and its conviction of five other on only some of the human righ charges that they faced.

Roberto Viola, the former Ar-gentine president, also filed an appeal Tuesday asking the high com-to strike down his conviction an the 17-year prison sentence that he received Dec. 9. The other men who were convicted, including the former president Jorge Videla, already had filed appeals. The case stemmed from the kidnap, torture and execution of at least 9,000 appected leftists by military and police forces in the 1970s.

The Federal Court of Appeal which conducted the trial, must decide whether to forward the appeals to the Supreme Court.

One Dies as Punjab Violence Continues CHANDIGARH, India (Reuters) - A man was killed and a shor

keeper was wounded Wednesday by Sikh extremists as sectarian violence continued in Punjab state, the police said Thursday. The attacks came as Hindus of the rightist Shiv Sena group called for statewide strike on Friday to protest Hindu-Sikh violence on Tuesday. Gurdaspur. At least one person was killed and 12 were injured when a police opened fire to break up the disturbances. An indefinite curiew has

been imposed in Gurdaspur. The Press Trust of India news agency said a man was killed Wednesday

night in the Ferozpur district near the border with Pakistan and shopkeeper was shot in Amritsar.

Jews Seek Compensation From Flick BONN (Reuters) - The Central Council of Jews in West German urged the Flick conglomerate on Thursday to compensate people it used

as slave labor under the Nazis. The council's chairman, Werner Nachmann, told the Cologne Express newspaper that Flick should pay out six million to eight million Deutsche marks (\$2.4 million to \$3.2 million), which he described as a trifle for such

а huge сопрапу.

a huge company.

"The money would go to poor, old people who suffered especially under forced labor to support them in the evening of their lives," Mr. Nachmann said. He did not say how many people were eligible. Friedrick Karl Flick, the company's sole owner and the son of its founder, recently sold the conglomerate to the Deutsche Bank, West Germany's large. bank, for about five billion DML

World Chess Lineup Is Announced

LUCERNE, Switzerland (AP) — The World Chess Federation announced Wednesday the dates and places for the semifinal matches in the 1986 World Chess Championships.

1986 World Chess Championships.

The Dutch grandmaster, Jan Timman, is to play Artur Yusupov of the Soviet Union beginning Jan. 15 in Tilburg, the Netherlands, with a prize fund of \$38,000. Two Soviet grandmasters, Rafael Vaganian and Andrei Sokolov, are to face each other in Minsk in the Soviet Union beginning Jan. 8, with a purse of \$11,900, the federation said.

It said the winners would meet in March or April at a place yet to be decided. The winner of that match is to play the loser of the return match between Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union, the world champion, and the former world champion, Anatoli Karpov. That winner, the federation said, would have the right to challenge the world champion in a title match scheduled at the end of 1986.

match scheduled at the end of 1986.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan will visit Syria on Saturday after four month; talks, sponsored by the Arab League, aimed at easing years of tent between the two countries, diplomatic sources said Thursday. (Readers)

A second Irish nationalist guerrilla, Gerard Anthony Steenson, 28, has joined a threatened hunger strike to the death at Northern Ireland's Maze prison, a government spokesman said Thursday.

A U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter jet crashed while taking off Thursday on a routine training mission from Spangdahlem Air Base in West Germany, but the two-man crew ejected safely, the Air Force said.

At Alexeign court has restorated 27 ellegate properties of Alexeign Court for sortened and service of the service of the

An Algerian court has sentenced 22 alleged supporters of Ahmed Ben Bella, the country's first president, to prison terms ranging up to 20 years following their conviction on charges of threatening national security. Another 21 defendants were acquitted.

(AP)

Iraqis, Awaiting an Offensive By Iran, Build Miles of Dams

BAGHDAD - Iraqi civilians have built handreds of miles of dams and embankments in the troops fired 2,85? artillery shells on the Iraqi civilians who worked on the dams and embankments.

country's southern marshes to help the army repel an expected Iranian offensive, a government official The vice chairman of Iraq's rul-

ing Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, said Wednesday that 85,000 Iraqi civilians from nine provinces took part in a monthlong campaign to cut reeds in the marshes, where Iran has launched previous offensives. The civilians also built dams in

areas that are about 275 yards (250 meters) from enemy positions, Mr. Ibrahim said in a telegram to President Saddam Hussein, the official Iraqi news agency INA reported.

The marsh reeds have been turned into "a carpet for the Iraqi mutual defense agreement. Their armed forces, into a mountain of fire between us and the evil." he said in the message Reports in Baghdad and Tehran

posed of half a dozen obsolete So- have said that Iran recently massed troops on the other side of the bor-(Reuers, AP, AFP) der, opposite an area where at least

Al Faw on the Gulf. The area stretches more than 250 miles (400 kilometers) along the warfron.
Meanwhile, the Kuwaii Re-Agency reported that an Irania, helicopter attacked a Kuwaiti oil tanker on Wednesday while it was anchored in Qatar's territorial wa-

three Iraqi army corps are -

Mr. Ibrahim said that framar

He gave no figures on casualties, but Abdul-Wahab Mohammed La-

tif, the mayor of Baghdad, said in a similar message to President Hus-

sein that a number of people had

Mr. Latif said he had led a "pop-ular work drive" that built huge

defensive embankments and ap-

proaches from the marshes south

ward to the southernmost port of

been killed or injured.

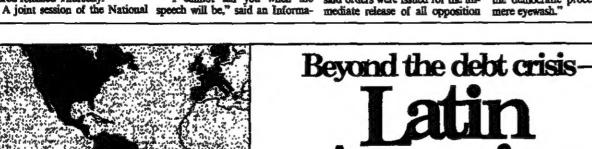
The chairman of the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, Abdel-Fattah al-Badr, said that the tanker, the Kazimah, was carrying 261,000 tons of Kuwaiti crude.

■ Cardinal Visits Iraci POWs

A Roman Catholic cardinal from France led a Christmas Mass on Thursday in Iran for Iraqi Chris-tians who are prisoners of United Press International repaired from Beinus.

The Iranian state news agent?
IRNA said that Cardinal Roger Ex-

chegaray also carried a message for President Ali Khamener of last from Pope John Paul II



the next ten years.

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To Bomb Malian Town

Burkina Faso Reported

Complied by Our Staff From Dispeaches ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — Bur-kina Faso said Thursday night that its air force had launched a raid on the southern Malian town of Sikasso in a further escalation of the two-day clash between the two neighboring West African nations. Burkina Faso's government ra-dio, monitored here, gave no details

on the air attack on the town, which on the air attack on the town, which is located about 30 miles (50 kilometers) inside Malian territory.

The announcement followed reports from Burkina Faso of a second day of fighting on its frontier with Mali. Both sides have accused the other of launching raids.

The radio said the raid on Si-kasso was aimed at military targets, adding it had caused "ammense damage." Reuters reported from

damage," Reuters reported from Abidian. It did not say how many aircraft took part but said they had all returned to base.

Both sides have claimed victory in the conflict, both have denied responsibility for starting it and both have denied incurring serious casualties.

Burkina Faso contended that it

had recaptured four border towns after a "barbarous" attack by Mali on Wednesday, The Associated Press reported from Abidjan. No reason was given for the fighting but Burkina Faso, formerly known as Upper Volta, was reported to have occupied the four towns in Mali on Dec. 14. Burkina Faso amounced Friday it had paithforms all its coldiers force the

withdrawn all its soldiers from the area, but Mali contended that Burkina Faso radio said from the capital, Ouagadougou, that Mali began the fighting with a ground and air attack on the four towns in

which four civilians were killed and 11 were wounded. However, Foreign Minister Alicume Blondin Beye of Mali said that Malian forces had expelled Burkina Faso's troops from the contested villages and had pushed forward into Burkina Faso, Agence France-Presse reported from Da-

kar, Senegal Contacted by telephone from the pelled the troops from the villages without loss to themselves.



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"Of course we did not stop there," he said. Officials in Bama-ko, Mali's capital, said that Malian troops had pushed 18 miles (30 kilometers) inside Burkina Faso at two points near the northern towns of Onahigouya and Djibo.

The dispute, currently before the International Court of Justice in

supposedly is rich in minerals; it is 100 miles long and 35 miles wide and situated near where Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger meet. The last serious fighting was in 1974, when Mali sent in troops to occupy the disputed area. The dispute was settled when the Malians withdrew under pressure from the Organization of African Unity.

The Hagne, centers on an area that

The two nations took the dispute to the World Court in October 1983, but the special tribunal constituted to hear the evidence did not meet until April 29 this year. A judgment is expected next year. Mali and Burkina Faso are two of the world's poorest countries. Mali has a per-capita gross national product \$180; Burkina Faso's is

Both countries are members of the West African Economic Community of seven former French colonies, through which they technically have a nonaggression and Senegalese capital, Mr. Beye said mutual defense agreement. Their that Mall's armed forces had examines each have about 4,000 men. but Mah's is better-equipped, notably having a combat air arm com-

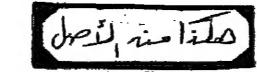
vict-supplied MiG-17s.

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Design of Boeing's 747 Jet Is Undergoing Intensive Re-examination After Accidents

Vashington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Bosing 747, hich pushed to the limit the boundaries of ammercial aviation technology when it enred service in 1969, has become the subject intensive re-examination in this year that is seen almost 2,000 deaths, the most in

il aviation history. The four-engine 747 has a remarkable rerd for reliability, but re-examination of reed this year by two catastrophic events d two disquieting but not fatal incidents. The catastrophes were the crashes of an T-India 747 that killed 329 people in June d g Japan Air Lines jumbo in which 520

d in August.
The first troubling but nonfatal incident aurred Dec. 2 when an Air France 747 ding in Rio de Janeiro ran off the runway er one engine ran amok. And on Dec. 15, a itish Airways 747 carrying 271 people opped a huge wing-flap section on a subur-

a Boston neighborhood while landing at gan International Airport.
No injuries were reported in either incint, but casualty-free conclusions would t be assured if the same things happened other points in flight or with less skillful

> There are more than 600 Boeing 747 jumjets in service. Each carries as many as 550

but there is nothing we are seeing that has ned it together," said Leroy A. Keith, who is in charge of aircraft certification for the Federal Aviation Administration's regional office in Seattle, where Boeings are built. We haven't found any common thread."

"We haven't found any common thread."

The Air-India crash into the Irish Sea on India Crash India they do not know exactly what happened.

The crash has all the earmarks of a terrorist bombing, and Sikh separatists have the integrity of pressure bulkheads on all claimed responsibility. But no evidence con-firms that account despite an international firms that account despite an international investigation, including salvage of many pieces of the aircraft from the ocean floor, 6,000 feet (about 1,800 meters) below sea

One piece was a section of a haggage-compartment wall and had 13 holes punched in it, from the inside. That was first thought to confirm a bombing but, when the section was examined ashore, the holes were found design was that if one hydraulic system were regular reinspections while to have been caused by popping rivets as the to fail, another could pick up the load. The design changes are needed.

In Boston, preliminary a wall was torn from supporting stringers while the airplane was coming apart

The Japan Air Lines crash occurred Aug. 12 after the plane lost a tail-fin section and flew uncontrollably for about 40 minutes after takeoff from Tokyo. Much evidence points to collapse of the rear-cabin wall under air pressure as the 747 climbed to cruising altitude. The wall, called the aft pressure bulkhead, had been cracked in 1978 in a landing accident and repaired by Boeing.

Ourkness. In nave asked our folks to make sure the 747's problems, they have not affected the order book at Boeing, which sold a record \$12.44 billion worth of new airplanes this year, including a \$3 billion deal with United Airlines and a \$2 billion transaction with Northead.

Boeing said its "examination of the aft make other problems worse," Mr. Keith said.

As for pressure bulkheads generally, the pressure bulkhead at the site of the crash" has revealed "that a relatively small section of the bulkhead splice (approximately 17 percent) was not correctly assembled during

payments to victims' families.

That accident set off a major U.S. study of Engineers of the FAA expressed concern about the latter issue during initial reviews of the 747 design 20 years ago.

The 747 is so large that constructing mechanical linkages from the cockpit to all of the plane's controls is impossible. Hydraulic lines do the job instead.

The FAA's concern at the time of 747 result is four separate, redundant hydraulic systems.

However, all four systems have connec-tions to controls in the tail, and hoses for all four systems pass through the aft pressure bulkhead. "I have asked our folks to make

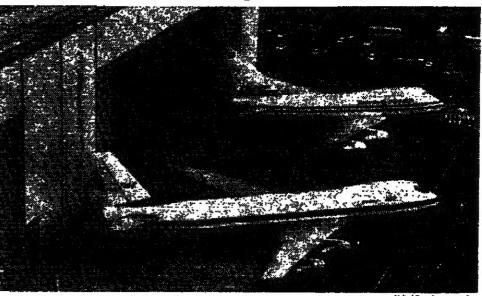
FAA's study is to make certain that no basic design problem, as opposed to a maintenance-created problem, is hurking to surprise

Changes also have been ordered in the 747 tail to ascertain that air escaping explosively through the bulkhead will not expand into the tail section. That is being done by cover-ing a maintenance-access hole in the tail.

The Air France incident in Brazil is simply explained and apparently simple to avoid. A control cable from the throttle to the engine broke just after touchdown. As the tension was released, the engine surged beyond take-off power, pulling the plane off of the run-way as the crew fought for control with the other three engines.

The FAA has ordered a fleetwide inspection of engine-control cables for wear, then regular reinspections while it studies whether

In Boston, preliminary analysis indicated that a not sheared off a bolt holding the wing flap, one of the large control panels that extends from the rear of the wing for takeoffs



Two models of the 747. The 747SP (special performance) is 47 feet shorter than the standard version. The smaller one carries 288 passengers and the larger as many as 550.

It has been a bad year for that airplane, but there is nothing that has tied it together. We haven't found any common thread.'

- Leroy A. Keith, FAA official





A gunshop in Lima, above, selling weapons in response to a spate of kidnappings. At left, a gang of youths, one of them a child, robbing a man in daylight in Lima.

Kidnapping Wave Drives Peruvians to Buy Guns

By Alan Riding

New York Times Servi LIMA - With a 357 magnum revolver in his shoulder holster and a shotgun on his desk, Edgard Rivers sat in front of two television monitors watching clients enter his

year. People are having to arm themselves because the police can't

Even for a city that in the last vear has experienced car bombings, plackouts and daytime killings by leftist guerrillas, a recent wave of kidnappings has come as a shock ple arrested and 52 being sought here, suddenly forcing Lima's mid-for kidnappings, it also has served dle and upper classes to change to enforce the public's image of the their way of life.

"The rich are hiring bodyguards ing savage dogs. They've stopped going out alone. They're keeping their children at home. And they're right in doing so."

The government asserts that 48 kidnappings have been reported to narcotics trafficking.

police this year, compared with only nine in 1984. But officials concede that the real figure is far high-er because the families of most victims follow orders and negotiate

What is more surprising is that the widespread fear has been creat-"The security situation has got ed not by Peruvian guerrillas, but out of hand," he said. "Our sales rather by bands of ordinary crimiare three times higher than last unls who, one official said, "have suddenly found that it is a safer and more profitable way of earning a living than robbing banks."

This has, in turn, spotlighted the police's inability to cope with the crime wave. And with several former policemen among the 22 peopolice as corrupt.

The government of President

by the hundreds," Mr. Rivera said.

"Husbands are teaching their wives how to use guns. Families are buyil Guard, Republican Guard and Investigative Police. So far, the government has dismissed more than 300 senior officers, in many cases for suspected involvement in

land Yard detectives as security advisers and promoting legislation that increases punishment for kidnapping from a maximum of six years to a minimum of 25 years in prison, it has so far had little success in addressing what the interior minister, Abel Salinas, has called

ing form of crime." A police detective said the kidnapping wave was "very difficult to combat because it doesn't involve a

single organization."
Few members of Lima's social or political elite have so far been kidnapped, perhaps because they have traditionally taken security precautions. Rather, most victims have been little known but wealthy industrialists or members of their

families, prompting speculation that some kidnappers have banking sources that identify targets. Two particular kidnappings have drawn widespread attention in the press. The kidnappers of Alejandro Muncher Puppo, a prominent in-dustrialist, tried for more than a month to negotiate a ransom but failed because they could not dem-

in fact been killed accidentally during his capture.
On the other hand, the affluent

family of Herbert Scavino Jockell, a 17-year-old motocross champion who was kidnapped more than two months ago, obtained shocking proof that the youth was still alive "an aggressive, cruel and very darwhen they received his ear in the mail accompanied by a tape recording of his screams as the muti-

lation took place, Most kidnappings, however, ap pear to be resolved within 48 to 72 bours, without police involve and with the victim released after payment of ransoms

Paradoxically, the streets and sidewalks of downtown Lima are crowded with armed policemen, yet security experts say they provide little protection because they lack

"I get 30 to 40 policemen coming into my shop every day just to buy two or three bullets with their own planced at the television monitor by his side. The only way they can have target practice is by paying for

Tido R.I.P.: U.S. Pet Cemetery Thrives

1897 with Warren Beckwith, a

classmate and football star at Iowa

They had two children: Mary Lincoln Beckwith, who died in 1975, and Robert Todd Lincoln

Beckwith, who was born in River-

ALGIERS (AP) - Ferhat Ab-

bas, 86, a moderate named by Alge-

still governed by France, has died, the APS news agency said Wednes-

Mr. Abbas, a pharmacist, was

named the first president of the

Provisional Government of the Al-

rian independence forces as pres dent of their provisional government while the country was

side, Illinois, on July 19, 1904.

Algerian Regime in War

Ferhat Abbas, Headed

Wesleyan College.

By Steve Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service ARSON, California - A Christmas tree, covered h ornaments, stood by Duke's grave Wednesday. A niature Nativity scene decorated Tiger's final restplace. A jovial, plastic Santa Clans watched over

leath did not exclude several of the animals buried he Pet Haven Memorial Cemetery and Crematory Carson, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of tral Los Angeles, from being a part of the Christ-celebrations of their surviving owners.

tetery spokesman said, "and for many people, pets passers-by, the spokesman said.

a part of the lamily."

passers-by, the spokesman said.

Pet Haven, which has been open since 1948, contains the remains of about 22,000 pets.

ARTFIELD, Virginia — Rob-Fodd Lincoln Beckwith, 81, the

direct descendant of Abraham

Ir. Beckwith, the great-grand-of the 16th president, died in a ing home in Saluda, Virginia. family's attorney said that in

years Mr. Beckwith had been

ted with Parkinson's disease.

ist year, Mr. Beckwith told an

os cattle on his ranch in Hart-

r. Beckwith received a law de-

from what is now Georgetown ersity. He donated most of his

ent Todd Lincoln and his

Mary, had three children.

youngest, Jessie, eloped in

lis Defeat Motion

lormon University

JSALEM — The Israeli nent has defeated a parlia-/ no-confidence motion by

thra-religious Jewish party a lerusalem branch of a

five members of the 120asset supported the motion day, including its sponsors, representatives of the Agul Party. They say they fear ch of Brigham Young Unin Provo, Utah, would be convert Jews to Mormon-

n university.

oh, died Tuesday.

yiewer for Life Magazine that s youth he had enjoyed sailing hesapeake Bay, raising Black

and car racing.
m a spoiled brat," he said.

incoln's Descendant,

lobert Beckwith, Dies

morning to leave a potted plant near the markers of his poodles, Julie, Puff and Metta.

"Every holiday — I never miss," said Mr. Sharvat, a Los Angeles hairdresser. "They meant too much to

Nearby, a man and woman were digging with spades as they prepared to plant a small Christmas tree. Another couple was arranging out flowers around a grave. Only a gray cat that licked herself as she lay on the marker of a dog named Duchess seemed unaffect-

ed by the Christmas sentiments. The holiday season is such a bustling time at Pet Haven that the cemetery floodlights are left on until 9 This is a time for remembering loved ones," a P.M. for the convenience of evening visitors and

2 Doctors Say **Baby Powder Is** Unsafe if Inhaled

BOSTON - Baby powder is unsafe for infants and may even cause death if inhaled by children with trachieotomy tubes, two doctors said Thursday in a letter urging parents to stop using the popular

Johnson, the largest manufacturer of baby powder in the United States, disagreed, saying that the product is safe when used as it is

Dr. William H. Cotton, a pediatrician at the University of Cincin-nati's Children's Hospital Medical Center, and Dr. Patricia J. Davidson said in a letter to The New England Journal of Medicine that the death last summer of a fourmonth-old infant with a tracheotomy tube, inserted into the neck to assist breathing, shows the danger caused by inhalation of baby pow-

Dr. Cotton said that other children also can cough and choke on the powder. "Usually the powder doesn't get further than the mouth, but if the dose is big enough and it gets into the lungs, a chemical pneumonia can result," he said in a telephone interview.

Ivan Gristin, 74, the Soviet depu-

terms in the Japanese Diet and was their study contradicted the idea once chairman of the Socialist Parthat black children adopted by once chairman of the Socialist Par-Sally Gar trustee of the Gannett Foundation

He resigned in 1963 after break- and daughter of the founder of ing with Mr. Ben Bella's moves to Gannett Co. Inc., Monday of canilies," Ms. Simon said. "They did
develop a socialist state, Mr. Abbas cer in Greenwich, Connecticut. develop a socialist state. Mr. Abbas cer in Greenwich, Connecticur. remained so under President ciate editor of The Boston Globe break some stereotypes."

osed Mr. Ben Bella.

eign affairs, Friday in Newton, who adopted nonwhite children Mr. Abbas was released from Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON — Black and other nonwhite children adopted by white families have high selfesteem, do well in school and show no signs of major emotional damage from the adoption experience. according to a recently released

University and Howard Altstein of

whites suffered severe psychologiremarkably well-adjusted and wellintegrated into their adoptive fam-Otto Zansmer, 78, a retired asso- had a good self-image. This will

About 85 percent of the parents

The ultimate by Metaxa



METAXA The Greek classic

us forebear's documents, art gerian Republic in 1958 by the Alurniture to the state of Illigerian National Liberation Front. Cortland Anderson, 50, director He held the post through 1961. raham Lincoln and his wife during some of the bloodiest fight-Todd had four sons, but only ing between the independence urvived to manhood. forces and French troops. eldest, Robert Todd Lin-

After Algeria gained indepen-dence in 1962, Mr. Abbas supporthad a law career in Chicago, 1 as secretary of war under ent James A. Garfield, was ed Ahmed Ben Bella as the new sador to Britain and presistate's first president. Mr. Abbas ty. Tuesday. of the Pullman company. He was elected president of the Namultimillionaire in 1926 at tional Assembly.

was placed under house arrest and Houari Boumédienne, who deposed Mr. Ben Bella.



Robert Lincoln Beckwith

30th anniversary of independence in November last year. Other deaths:

ty foreign trade minister, Monday, Tass said Thursday.

of the E.W. Scripps School of Jour- study. nalism at Ohio University in Athens, Tuesday of cancer.
Kozo Sasaki, 84, who served 11

who specialized in reporting on for-

Adoption Theory house arrest after a year and decorated by Chadli Bendjedid, Mr. Boumédienne's successor, on the

the University of Maryland said nett McAdam, 63, a cai damage."We found the childre

The Daily Source for International Investors.



Syrian Missiles Are Back In Lebanon, Peres Says

(Continued from Page 1) vention by the United States, Israe-

li government sources said. When the Syrian missile deployment was disclosed on Dec. 15, the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, warned that Israel would not tolerate an infringement on its ability to con-

duct flights over Lebanon. An army command official. while refusing to discuss details of the new deployment, said, "If it happened, there is really not much difference" in whether the missiles 'are on the border or six or seven kilometers inside Lebanon."

"It is not something crucial," he added, "We don't like them in either place."

The official said that the air force was conducting fewer reconnaissance flights than before the missile deployment, and that Israeli jets were now flying at higher altitudes to keep out of range of the SAM-6 and SAM-8 batteries, as well as beyond the reach of SAM-2 medium-range missiles that the Syrians put into fixed positions just inside

their Lebanese border last month. "We are continuing to get the information we need," he said. "Maybe not as complete as two months ago, but what we consider

vital we are getting."
Mr. Peres's disclosure came after Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin

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issued a strong warning that Israel would launch a "massive" strike against Arab civilian population centers if Israeli cities are attacked by Arab missiles. He did not say to which Arab state he was referring.

■ Soviet Promises to Aid Syria Earlier, Ihsan A. Hijazi of The New York Times reported from Bei-

The Soviet Union has assured Syria of support in its dispute with Israel over the deployment of antiaircraft missiles along the border with Lebanon and accused the Israelis of carrying out underground nuclear tests in the Negev, according to reports published Wednes-day in Beirut.

Damascus Radio said President Assad had received a message from Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, about the missiles.

The contents were not officially disclosed. But according to Beirut's leading daily newspaper, An-Nahar, the letter dealt with "Israeli threats" over Syria's deployment of Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles.

Citing unnamed officials in the Syrian capital, the newspaper said Mr. Gorbachev had assured Mr. Assad of Soviet solidarity.

In a separate development, the Soviet news agency Novosti ac-cused Israel of "escalating its nuclear capability," saying in a report issued to news organizations in Beiut on Wednesday that the Israelis had engaged in underground test-ing of nuclear devices in the Negev desert region in southern Israel.

Dimona, where Israel has its largest reactor, is in the Negev.

The agency's report, citing no sources for its assertions, said Isra-1985 and now possessed as many as 40 nuclear warheads.

The Israelis, the agency added, have the missiles to carry these warheads. Novosti did not specify the type of missiles. The Soviet article came two

weeks after Syria's defense minister, Lieutenant General Mustafa Tlas, told Knwaiti editors that the Russians would aid his country in the face of an Israeli nuclear threat. He did not elaborate.

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Gorbachev's Stand on Cultural Freedom Remains Uncertain

By Celestine Bohlen Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorbachev has given only a few, contradictory hints of his policy on cultural freedom, leaving the Moscow intelligentsia uncertain of whether the new leader wants to loosen controls on artistic expression or tighten

some intellectuals hold out the hope that Mr. Gorbachev will carry his efforts atrevitalization into the arts and literature. Others doubt that any Soviet leader would risk such a move.

Yevgeni Yevtushenko, once a maverick poet but now considered part of the establishment, recently called for more cultural freedom. In a speech to a Soviet Writers' Union congress, he said, "The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable without acceleration of the spiritual."

Mr. Yevtushenko's challenge closely hewed to the themes of Mr. Gorbachev's campaigns for more "openness" and less miousness" to authority, but the poet challenged the government to go

"Articles rhetorically calling for open-

ness are not the same as openness itself," Mr. Yevtushenko said. This and other provocative thoughts were excised from the excerpts of his speech printed after

Unlike the rest of government, from which many veteran officials have been

police and for five years was the repub-ic's internal affairs minister.

The appointment of Mr. Aksyonov to head Gosteleradio coincided with a stern call for more and better propaganda from the state-controlled media.

Yegor K. Ligachev, the Politburo

watch him build up his own base, they worry that he will tighten his grip on the

At the same time, they note that when Mr. Ligachev pushed for more "effective" propaganda on television he was

also pushing for better quality. For some 'The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is unthinkable without

- Yevgeni Yevtushenko, Soviet poet

member in charge of both personnel and retired, the bureaucracy that handles cul-

tural life has remained largely un-changed. This ranges from the Ministry of Culture to the Writers' Union to film The one exception has been at the

acceleration of the spiritual.'

mittee, or Gosteleradio - where entertainment is entwined with ideological Sergei G. Lapin, 73, a veteran of 15 years there, was replaced last week by

giant state Television and Radio Com-

Alexander Aksyonov, 61, the ambassador to Poland who once served as deputy head of the Byelorussian KGB security

ideology, told Communist Party members at Gosteleradio on Nov. 20 that television and radio "should wholly promote our political aims."

"We must use television and radio more effectively to promote our specific objectives in the economy and ideological education," he said.

Mr. Ligachev's speech, and the appointment of a man with background in police work to head the powerful Gosteleradio, alarmed some intellectuals here, particularly those who find Mr. Gorba-chev's assertive style frightening. As they intellectuals, that was a recognition that creativity and hard work should be rewarded, even if among handmaidens of a political line.

"Now they are saying they want 50 percent propaganda and 50 percent entertainment," an actress said. "That's better than what they have now, which is 100-percent nonsense.

There has been much criticism of late about the media in general. Mr. Ligachev accused television and radio journalists of "resting on their laurels," and an editorial in the Communist Party daily Pravda chided the press for being boring.

The campaign for a new openness in

the media has already had some results Government ministers have appeared on television shows to face questions about their shortcomings, and a radio program invites listeners to give suggestions on, for instance, saving electricity

on landings in state-owned apartment buildings. There are signs that some artists are beginning to test the concept of openness. A play is being staged that for the first time airs the issue of emigration, portraying a family whose sons want to

leave the Soviet Union - one for Israel. the other for the United States. People cite a short but interesting his of films that have been released after having been bottled up for years, including "Agonia," called "Rasputin" in the West. The film came out shortly after Mr.

Gorbachev took office. Most intellectuals assume that Mr. Gorbachev has not yet focused on the cultural sphere because the economy and foreign affairs must come as his top pri-

A Soviet official sympathetic to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts in other areas said: "You cannot cover all areas at once, and remember, the cuttural bureaucracy is very conservative. These things take

Rabbi Is Told **Soviet Plans**

(Continued from Page 1) a conference should serve only as a vehicle to allow Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to negotiate

In October, at the United Nations, Mr. Peres met with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and raised the possibiliel increased its nuclear strength in ty of diplomatic relations and eased Soviet emigration rules for Jews. Mr. Shevardnadze told him that Moscow was then preoccupied with preparing for the November meeting with President Ronald Reagan of the United States but would look at such questions after-

> At the summit meeting in Geneva, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, agreed to come to Washington next year, possibly as early as June, and Mr. Reagan agreed to go to Moscow in 1987.

Rabbi Hier speculated that Mos-

Channel Plan Set for Jan. 20

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are to meet in Lille on Jan. 20 to announce the winning bid for building a link across the English Channel, a French Transport Ministry spokesman said.



Rabbi Marvin Hier

cow was interested in blunting criticism among American Jews before Mr. Gorbachev came to the United States. During the Geneva meeting, Rabbi Hier's group was active in protesting the treatment of Soviet ws, as were some other organiza-

He said this could be "a new and mificant development."

Mr. Peres also has proposed to Moscow, through intermediaries, that there be a large-scale increase in emigration to Israel of Soviet Jews. After reaching a high of nearly 60,000 in 1979, the number of Jewish emigrants has fallen below 1,000 in recent years.

Apartheid: Often an Absent Father

Mother and Children Wait Months for Each Homecoming

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service OKKERNOOTBOOM, South Africa - The letter came not long the influx of blacks into urban arago to this village, and prepara-tions for celebration began immediately. Sainah Zitha's husband was coming home.

Mrs. Zitha and her four children
Among other things, a black
had not seen him since the four must have lived somewhere in the days he spent with them at Easter in Okkernootboom, in the impoverished, so-called homeland of Gazankulu.

Now they would have a month together before he took the 16-hour train ride back to Johannesburg and his job as a construction worker. It is a situation that has repeated itself for 20 years of marriage. In all those years, the family has been together a total of about 20

The homecoming represents one of the peculiar rituals of many black people in a country where the in a drab single-sex hostel far from must be relayed by telephone, telelaws of apartheid can transform a home for most of the year, as the graph or letter.

Under laws intended to control eas, no black can remain for more than 72 hours in a "white" city unless a stringent group of requirements are met,

area continuously since birth, worked there continuously for at

workers from the "homelands," must have special permission to be in the urban areas to work at certain jobs for specific employers. They are barred from bringing their families to live with them.

It is this last regulation that forces Mrs. Zitha's husband to live

family into so many scattered woman goes about life's chores and waits for his infrequent return. She speaks of how the children

miss their father and how joy flowers within the household when the letters bring news of his imminent arrival and then wilts when he must return to Johannesburg for work that brings an income equivalent to about \$76 a month. But there are few other options

in this patch of Gazankulu, a place of inferior soil where people can least 10 years or be the wife, unmarried daughter or son under the age of 18 of a person who meets these regulations.

Interior son int old. No major industries or cities Others, specifically migrant are nearby to absorb the employable adults.

The absence of large numbers of men leaves many children with no strong male role models and families with little to guard against slow disintegration. By custom, the man of the family is the judge and jury and word of a crisis at home



Sainah Zitha

News of the death of a child, for example, may take two weeks to reach him. The family waits anxiously, hoping that the head of the household will be allowed to return for the burial. No one is to be buried without the presence of the man of the family. It is tradition.

Mr. Ali and his family, along

his village, straggled over a chain of

Rebels Persist Despite Ethiopian Army's Offensive

(Continued from Page 1) offensive foundered last month year, has scarred much of Eritrea, where it has often foundered before exacerbating the damage wrought

The war started in 1962 when of Ethiopian soldiers, with tanks, Ethiopia annexed Eritrea, which bombs and napaim, further pun-had been an Italian colony before ished Eritrea.

based Eritrea b

World War IL They were on a roll, their morale was really high, until they hit Nakfa." said a senior relief official with contacts throughout Eritrea.

The Eritrean Liberation Front has retreated deep into the hillsides near Nakfa and seeded approach-ing lowlands with land mines. When Ethiopian infantry and tanks tried to advance on Nakfa, they suffered heavy casualties, with 8.000 wounded and 1,200 dead, the

senior relief official said. Repeated air attacks with napalm and cluster bombs subsequently have failed to dislodge the rebels, diplomatic sources said. The once-prosperous town of Nakfa, meanwhile, has been reduced to

rubble, So far, the Ethiopian govern-ment has held on to all the territory it seized in the offensive, but it is too early to tell if the rebels will be able to counterattack and retake the territory they have lost as they

have done in the past. Stalemate and wholesale destruction of the countryside have been the hallmarks of the war between the Entrean rebels, who are committed to creating their own nation, and the Ethiopian govern-ment, which is determined never to let that happen. Without Eritrea, Ethiopia would lose its two major

The conflict, now into its 25th of the fighting here, has administ iter of the war filled with land in Africa's longest-running civil by nearly a decade of drought. The advance northward this year began in 1975.

Colonel Mengistu has ordered mountains and arrived here in early

particularly barbaric conflict.'

speak different languages and

Advancing soldiers routinely burn crops and houses, steal and shoot livestock and rape Eritrean

from army encampments.

Government troops do not have an easy time of it in Eritrea. Rebel leaders often comment on the willingness of government officers to waste the lives of their men. Not

ished Eritrea.

Many of the soldiers in the Ethiopian Army are conscripts from southern areas of the country. They in Santa Monica, California.

December: The Children Were among the most severely malnourished in the country. They are receiving u.S. food aid here through the Catholic Relief Services'

tered harsh discipline on officers mines and trenches.

who perform poorly, as many have since the series of "final" offensives with about 140 other families from

The liberation front 'and the government are both cruel to villagers they suspect of being sympathetic to the other side. This is a

come from different cultures than eration Front move out of the areas the Eritreans. Relief workers said they have controlled for years, government soldiers treat civilians they, too, brutalize the citizenry, caught up in the war like foreign according to a senior official with the UN Children's Fund.

women, relief workers said. Peasant farmers in Eritrea, as a matter of course, move their wives and daughters as far away as possible

— A UNICEF official When rebels of the Eritrean Libthey have controlled for years,

"The EPLF and the government are both cruel to villagers they sus-pect of being sympathetic to the other side," the UNICEF official said. "This is a particularly barbar-

ic conflict." The government's fall offensive blasted through Mohammed Emir Ali's village one day two months ago. Mr. Ali, his wife and five children were asleep in their hut when government soldiers routed rebels who had held the village for years. That morning Mr. Ali and his

followed the Ethiopian Army as it has fought its way north. Mr. Ali, a wizened man of 60 who has been surrounded by soldiers and fighting for decades, echoed the sentiments of many Eritrean peasants when he said he had

northern initiative." which has

lost track of what the war is for. "We cannot tell who is our enemy, who is our friend," he said. All I know is we cannot go back to the place where we were born." Besides the refugees created by this fall's offensive, who relief officials said number in the thousands, there are at least 190,000 Eritreans who have fled their homes for Sudan. According to a spokesman for

returning to Eritrea. Singer Is Arrested in Sudan

the Office of the UN High Com-

missioner for Refugees, many of

those refugees have no intention of

Agence France-Presse KHARTOUM, Sudan — A popular singer, Salih Abdul Gadir Abu Groun, better known as Ibn al Badia, was arrested here Tuesday for his allegedly "hostile attitude" to-ward the coup last April in which the 17-year rule of the former Suda-

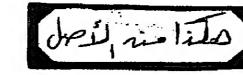
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surprisingly, the rate of desertion in Eritrea is high. family became refugees in their Ethiopia's ruler, Lieutenant Colour country. With five goats and the 17-year rule of the former Suda-onel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who the clothes on their backs, they sometimes takes direct command were forced out to wander the fron- was brought to an end. ports and be landlocked. **ESCORTS & GUIDES** INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED **ESCORTS & GUIDES** LONDON GENEE ESCORT Service. Tel: 370 7151. INTERNATIONAL (Continued From Back Page) NEW YORK, MIA & Renee Escori Service, 212-223-0870, Credit cords. **ESCORT** A-AMERICAN Except Service Every wheret 800-237-0892/813-971-7946. **ESCORTS & GUIDES** ESCORTS & GUIDES **ESCORTS & GUIDES** USA & WORLDWIDE ************** LONDON BEST ESCORT SERVICE Heaterow and Central London, Credit Cords, Rel: 235 2330 ZURICH LORIN ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/69 58 71. MAYFAIR CLUB Head office in New York 330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA ESCORT SERVICE from Spm ROTTERDAM (0) 10-254155 THE HAGUE (0) 70-60 79 96 * LONDON * LONDON, HEATHROW VIVIEW E-cort Service, Tel: [01] 386 7671 212-765-7896 DECUTIVE ISCORT SERVICE 402 7600 to 499 2225 212-765-7754 ONDON ORIENTAL GUIDE Service. Tel: 01-243 1442 *****GENEVA BEST MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED Private Memberships Available SISTERS ESCORT SERVICE, London. Tol: 01-289 2094 ECONT SERVICE 022 / 86 15 9 **FRANKFURT** GABBIRA'S ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 069/1344138. Credit cards NY BONY ESCORT SERVICE SAID-LONDON This sweet-winning service has been featured as the top 8 most exclusive Eutert Service by USA 2 international news media including radio and TV. GENEVA ESCORT BELGRAVIA WICE: Tel: 02/520 23 65. SERVICE. Tel: 46 11 58 MUNICH - PRIVATE ESCORT - 78 Guide Service, Tel: 91 23 14 ZURICH Tel: 736 5877. AMSTERDAM SYLVIA Escori Servica. Tel: (0) 20-255191. Coroline Escert Service Tel: 01/252 61 74 CHARLENE GENEVA GUIDE Service. Tel: 283.397 NEW YORK CITY FRANKFLIET & SURROUNDING Corolina's Escort & Travel Service English, French, German, Sponish spo lam. Tel: (989) 43 57 63. **ARISTOCATS** DOMUNICUE ESCORT SERVICE London 402 1963 or 289 7972 Lowden Escort Service
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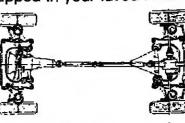
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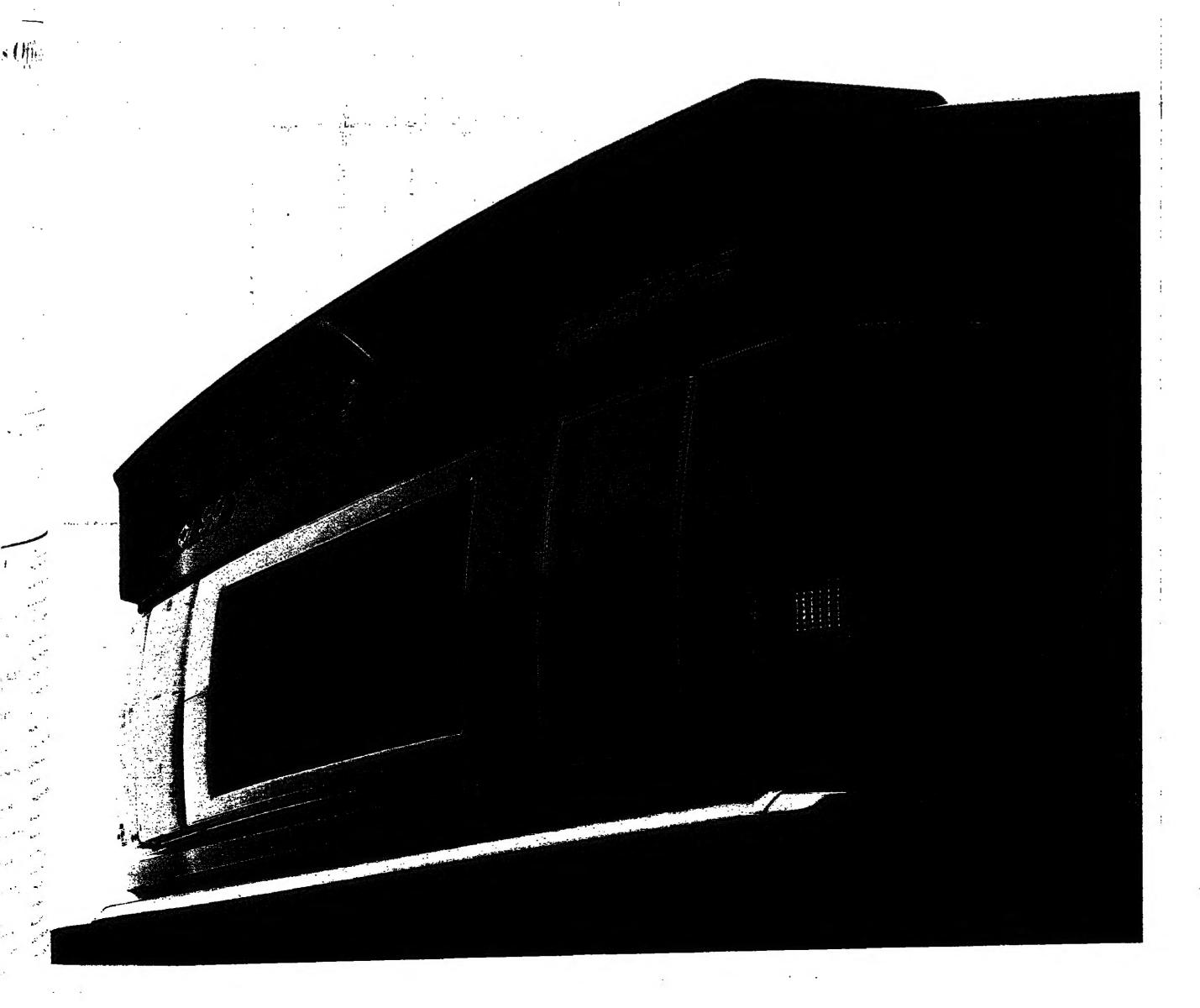
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Papering Over Budget Facts

President Reagan's new budget director, James Miller, has been given an impossible task. His orders in the budget he is drawing up

But he has been given only about a third of the budget in which to work.

Nor is even that third as collapsible as Mr. for the next fiscal year are to cut the deficit to \$144 billion. But he has been denied the means to do so in a credible way. There is gimmickry in every federal budget; in this there will be more. To make the numbers work, Mr. Miller is now proposing selling off familiar govern-ment assets, such as the Bonneville Power Administration and Naval Petroleum Reserve.

Think what you please about the merits of such transfers, they are not answers to the budget problem. Assume even that the sales could be easily consummated, as this year's proposed sale of Conrail, for example, was not They would lower the deficit only artificially and temporarily. The underlying gap between revenues and costs would be about the same. The power administration serves to reduce the deficit; it makes a little money every year. If it didn't, you couldn't sell it. That is the ultimate

perversity of this approach.
You cannot fault Mr. Miller. Indeed, you have to admire his inventiveness. The budget is now in the neighborhood of \$1 trillion. Defense spending, which the president wants to continue to increase rather than cut, is now about 29 percent of this amount. Social Security, which he has also put off limits, is about 21 percent, and interest on the debt 15 percent. Mr. Miller needs to make about \$50 billion in spending cuts to hit his deficit target (the

Miller might wish. About \$100 billion of it almost a third of the cuttable third -is taken up by Medicare and Medicaid. Another \$50 billion is in programs for the poor - food stamps, rent supplements, aid to the needy elderly, blind and disabled, the federal share of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Major forms of income support for other sectors of society make up another \$100 billion. These are benefits to federal civilian and military retirees (\$43 billion), unemployment com-pensation (an estimated \$16 billion next year), farm-price and income supports (perhaps \$18 billion) and the veterans' budget (\$27 billion).

Any of these major programs can of course be cut, but as a practical matter there are no great instant savings to be had here. No one is proposing that whole programs in this category be excised. It is the rest of the budget —a span of at most \$150 billion — in which most of the deficit-reducing work must occur. Even here it is hard; this remainder includes such well-protected items as the highway program (perhaps \$17 billion), college student aid (\$8 billion), aid to elementary and secondary education (\$7 billion) and the administration's

foreign aid program (\$14 billion).

The president's budget positions don't add up. Mr. Miller's proposed sales may help to paper over that, but the paper's getting thin. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

The World's Best Shots

What seemed an implansible idea last December has somehow crept into the tents of power and refuses to be denied. Most of the world's children, it appears, can be immunized by 1990 against their deadliest enemies: measles, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, diphthe-ris and tuberculosis. What better time than the Christmas and New Year holiday to agitate for the money and goodwill this project requires?
What better place than the cradle for the

United Nations to redeem some promise? There is no sadder statistic than the 40,000 children who perish on the average day in poorer countries. Inoculation alone won't save them all, and universal immunization by 1990 won't protect the next generation. But the national campaigns to reduce child deaths have a vital multiplier effect. They turn parents into front-line health workers and provide them basic information that is the long-run key to better health services.

That is the salubrious discovery of the United Nations Children's Fund, which promotes simple and inexpensive means to help parents. Besides immunization, UNICEF promotes the use of simple salts to counter diarrheal dehydration (which annually kills 4 million young children), breast-feeding and growthchecking. And it promotes family spacing, because when more children survive, parents

will generally tend to have fewer children. UNICEF's executive director, James Grant, giving highest priority to immunization. Vaccines are cheap, and can be kept potent and carried to remote areas by "cold chains" of refrigeration, like styrofoam boxes. This benign new technology has already been tried in a score of Third World countries, including Colombia, India, Turkey, Brazil and Bolivia. El Salvador interrupted its civil war for three "days of tranquillity" to inoculate children. For national leaders, a successful campaign

is a political gain. And at the village level, a new and useful idea is taking root: volunta-rism. In Indonesia, trained volunteers chosen by the community are working with mothers in some 40,000 villages, resulting in tangible benefits for children and society.

Down the road, after initial enthusiasm, lies the challenge of sustaining these programs. Immediately, stricken Africa is a special case, requiring heroic efforts. But UNICEF's work, detailed in its "Year of the Children" report, is tocsin for a jaded world.

Mr. Grant calculates that universal immunization would cost \$5 billion over five years, requiring richer donors to triple their \$500 million commitment over that time. That's not an impossible sum for a possible dream.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

December: A SAD Story

sorts out your life, clarifies mysteries and leaves you feeling better about yourself. More often than not it is self-diagnosed. Thirty or so years ago, that ailment was thyroid deficiency. That was the reason so many college students gave for sleeping through their three o'clock classes. More recently it was hypoglycemia, used to explain everything from lost boyfriends to gained pounds. Now it is SAD.

Seasonal Affective Disorder is a recurrent winter depression brought on by light deprivation. The more sun, it seems, the less SADness - which is why it's fair to assume that every-

body in Australia is madly happy just now. Although SAD is rare, there's no one alive

symptoms. Eating like a horse is one of them; so is yawning on the job; getting bored at cocktail parties; becoming irritated at the noise the kids next door are making.

Dr. Michael Terman, a research psychologist who's studying SAD, said earlier this month, "Patients are calling in daily now reporting onset." That is because for some people, Dec. 21, the winter solstice, is the SADdest day of the year. Women sufferers outnumber men four to one. But what with all the traffic and the shopping and the Christmas and New Year holiday crowds and all that terrible eggnog, who wouldn't be SAD?

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkey Tends to Its Human Rights Image

N EW YORK — The human rights climate in Turkey seems to be getting better, slowly. America and the rest of Europe should of course welcome this progress, tenta-tive as it is, but we should also keep up the scrutiny and pressure that

spurred it in the first place. On Dec. 9, five nations - France. Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden - announced that they had reached a friendly settlement with Turkey and were dropping the complaints they had lodged against it in 1982 in the European Commission of Human Rights. Turkey hailed the announcement as a reaffirmation of its place in the European community. The United States welcomed it as an acknowledgment of Turkey's efforts to restore democracy. It was also welcomed, though somewhat more cau-tiously, by Turkish victims of human rights abuse. They hope that the agreement — and the expectations that come with it - will bring them further relief.

We were in Turkey when the settlement was announced. During this visit, in dramatic contrast to a previous mission in 1983, we were given inflimited opportunities to meet with whomever we wished, including Prime Minister Turgnt Ozal, members of the government and the new Parliament, party leaders and private citizens from all walks of life. We By Jeri Laber and Alice H. Henkin

explored a confusing landscape - a sands of young people who were

— it all began with the legislative prolonged group trials.

dections in November 1983 — is Members of the Turkish Peace As-

combination of encouraging changes swept up on terrorism charges in and severe human rights violations. 1980, following the military takeover, A new openness in Turkish society are still awaiting the outcome of

most apparent in its expherant, out-spoken press. Private citizens who are the former head of the Turkish Medicritical of the system also seem less cal Association, a theater director

Major centers for torture are still easy to find in Istanbul and Ankara. What's needed now is continued scrutiny and pressure from abroad.

licly and privately. Parliamentarians and other political leaders are engaged in lively, often acrimonious de-bate on subjects that would have been unmentionable a short time ago, including prison conditions, torture and human rights violations.

Yet abuses continue. There is tor-ture in police detention centers where suspects are denied the right to see their families or lawyers. Interroga-tion techniques routinely include soles of the feet. Prison conditions

fearful than they were two years ago, and the wife of the former mayor of more inclined to speak out, both publistanbul, have spent three years in military prisons, for views that were

expressed before 1980. At the same time, human rights have become a major domestic issue: A recent poll indicated that if elections were held now, the majority of votes would go to a leftist opposition. party that has made human rights its focus. Some Turks claim that the opposition is "using" human rights as a convenient issue with which to attack the government. Others question the electric shocks, suspension by the sincerity of the government's arms and merciless bearing of the response that it is correcting these response that it is correcting these abuses. But no one denies that are abominable, and the many thou- Turkish politicians have become expressure about human rights.

Contradictions abound. Martial law has been lifted in all but nine of 67 provinces. It has, however, been replaced in most places by an emergency-measures law that is almost as severe. There is a new "police law" that reduces the permissible period of police detention, but it is still possi-ble, and usual, to hold a suspect in-

communicado for as long as 15 days. The government of Mr. Ozal, which has taken some steps to punish torturers, claims to have difficulty in bringing the police under control. However it was easy for us to find major centers for torture in both Istanbul and Ankara. Nevertheless, we are hopeful. We

met many courageous people fighting for freedom despite a restrictive constitution and other repressive legislation. Human rights issues are being discussed everywhere, and there is strong momentum for change. What's needed now is continued attention from abroad to encourage the moral leadership and political will of Turkey's highest authorities.

Jeri Laber is executive director of Helsinki Watch, a human rights orga-nization. Alice H. Henkin is a lawyer with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. They contributed this com-

The Quality Of Mercy Is Lacking

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — One of America's glories is its tradition of welcome to the victims of war and persecution in the world. From Jews ficeing Czurist pogroms to Vietnamese hoat people, America has opened its arms to refugee groups and individuals seek-ing political asylum: the "tempesttossed," in Emma Lazarus's words on the Statue of Liberty.

That generous tradition is defied today by U.S. government policy to-ward refugees from El Salvador. As manifested now in different ways, the

policy is one of harshness.
While other North and Central American countries give refuge to Salvadorans, the United States sends them home as fast as possible. The Reason administration, denying that there is any need for asylum, has done its best to suppress the facts of continuing human rights violations in El Salvador, It has infiltrated the asylum movement in America, using paid informers to disrupt the effort

by churches, synagogues and others: The relentless quality of the government's attitude toward Salvadoran refugees has been tellingly displayed in recent weeks in a federal 🏞 courtroom in Los Angeles. There a trial has begun of a suit against federal officials by a class of Salvadorans in the United States, represented by American Civil Liberties Union

lawyers among others. The suit asks the court to make officers of the Immigration and Nat-uralization Service do two things in dealing with Salvadorans found in America: First, advise them of their right to apply for political asylum and their right to consult a lawyer. Second, refrain from coercing them

to leave without seeking asylum.

Those seem like mild requests.

Surely the INS could live with them. In fact, David V. Kenyon, a federal district judge, issued a preliminary injunction in 1982 ordering officials to tell Salvadorans their rights. The question now is whether to make the

injunction permanent.

But the Justice Department has strenuously resisted the lawsuit. It delayed for two-and-one-half years before complying with an order by the judge to provide a list of State Department documents on the human rights situation in El Salvador. And then it indicated that it would ask Secretary of State George Shultz to declare the documents secret.

That produced a sharp reaction from Judge Kenyon. If there was going to be a claim of secrecy, he told the government, have the documents ready for him by the first week in January in case he then decides he

must examine them in private. The list belatedly supplied to the court last month included documents with titles strongly suggesting that they would be relevant to the case. namely "Prevalence of Torture,"
"Death Squad Killings" and "Death ad Connections With Expatriates in the U.S."

How can U.S. officials maintain that there is nothing for Salvadoran refugees to lear at home and at the same time try to keep the court from seeing such documents? Could it be that they fear they would be shown to know about a network of terror in El Salvador? Does Mr. Shultz really

want to endorse such a position? Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. was questioned by deposition in the lawsuit. His answers showed extraordinary indifference to official violence and lawlessness in El Salvador.

Mr. Abrams, former assistant secretary for human rights, was asked vabout Decree 50, a Salvadoran order that suspends constitutional guaran-tees. He said: "It doesn't ring a bell." U.S. representatives in El Salvador

have been trying to eliminate death squad activity, Mr. Abrams said, and they have "succeeded." He said Jose Napoleon Duarte's government had progressed far enough to stop the human rights violations, but not to prosecute people for old violations."
The fact is that death squad killings continue in El Salvador. Those murders and disappearances and tarspective candidates are total strang- geted assassinations by uniformed government forces have averaged

30 a month this year. No member of the armed forces has been convicted of killing a Salvadoran. Current as well as Mr. Abrams's "old" violations go unpun-ished. A commission set up by President Duarte 15 months ago to investigate political killings has disbanded

without doing a thing.

The issue in all this is not American foreign policy in El Salvador. It is human decency toward innocent peoという語言が出きると思うなどであった。

Choice of Successor to Khomeini Makes Smooth Transfer Unlikely

By Samad Hafezi

Mr. Hafezi is an aide to Ali Amini, the former prime minister who heads the Front for the Liberation of Iran. The front advocates democracy and a constitutional manarchy for the country.

PARIS — The election of Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri as the successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini holds little promise of serving Ayatollah Khomeini's aim to pave the way for a smooth transition of power after his deat

Although it had been assumed for the past few years that Ayatollah Montazeri would be named successor, this was not expected to happen while Ayatollah Khomeini was still alive. The Islamic Republic's constitution stipulates that a successor to the governing ayatollah will be chosen only when the leader is incapable of performing his duties or after his death.

The announcement by the Assembly of Experts last month of its formal selection of Ayatollah Montazeri should be viewed as a significant

development. It may indicate Ayatollah Kho-meini's inability to continue in the job. Reports in Iran suggest that several weeks ago, Ayatollah Khomeini wanted to retire. The Iranian leader, according to these reports, was disillusioned with the negative turn of events for Iran. These include the costly war with Iraq, with no These incince the costry war with tran, with no victory in sight; mounting social unrest; pressing economic problems; division within the Revolutionary Guards, and general dissatisfaction inside the army. Added to these problems are the regime's inability to export its revolution, the country's international isolation and the growing

power struggle within the ruling hierarchy.

Although Ayatollah Khömeini was reportedly dissuaded by aides from announcing his retirement, it appears that he forced the election beth of Ayat that the successor would lean on him to gain the

legitimacy required to consolidate power.
Whatever Ayatollah Khomeini's motives, it seems inconceivable that Ayatollah Montazeri will be able to exercise the influence and authority initially enjoyed by Ayatollah Khomeini. Al-though the Iranian leader has lost much of his power and popularity and is despised by most of his people, he nevertheless has considerable in-fluence. And he is still capable of holding together his crumbling regime, through sheer force and the power of his personality.

Ayatollah Montazeri lacks this charisma. He

also lacks Ayatollah Khomemi's legitimacy as the leader of the Islamic revolution. A minor

cleric during the late Shah's reign. Ayatollah Montazeri rose to prominence after the revolu-tion through the personal support of Ayatollah Khomeini. It is doubtful that Ayatollah Montazeri alone could command sufficient confidence and respect to rule. Moreover, he has declared that he would accept the post only reluctantly.

Many powerful religious leaders are bound to attack Ayatollah Montazeri's leadership. Even Ayatollah Khomeini was challenged as Vali Fagih, the governing ayatollah, when at the height of his popularity he was accused of being too dictatorial and compromising Islamic principles. Ayatollah Khomeini became leader partly be-

cause of the unique circumstances which sur-rounded the revolution and partly as a result of his readiness to use brutal means to silence opposition. Despite this, formidable opposition to the concept of Velayat Fagih, that a supreme guide should govern the country, continues to grow. There are now virtually no supporters of this concept left in the country. Ayatollah Khomeini derived some of his legiti-

macy as a leader from his status as a Marja id, the Source of Emulation. In Shiite tradition, a Marja Taqtid is chosen among ayatollahs who have distinguished themselves by their knowledge, virtue and social service. If more than one person is qualified for the title, the person who is a Sayed one claiming direct des-cendance from Mohammed, is chosen. A final determining qualification is a good appearance.

Ayatoliah Montazen meets none of these re-

lect, nor is he a real ayatollah. Ayatollah Khomeini always refers to him as hojatoleslam, a title inferior in rank to that of ayatollah.

There are now many Marja Taglids in Iran who have precedence over Ayatoliah Montazeri for the position of leader. These include Avatollahs Abolghassem Khoi, Hassan Qomi and Kazem Shariatmadari, opponents of the regime. Among its supporters are Shahaboldin Najali Marashi and Mohammed Reza Golpayeghani. Even Ayatollah Khomeini's status as Marja

Taquid has been challenged. Many religious leaders point out that this title was granted in the early 1960s by Ayatollah Shariatmadari to help Ayatollah Khomeini escape imprisonment and



possible death after being an anti-government activist under the late Shah. Ayatoliah Montazeri's leadership would also be challenged by Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Sayed Ahmad Khomeini, and his supporters. This group has vested interests in retaining at least part of its privileged position. Ahmad Khomeini has controlled his father's office, playing a large band of armed supporters and has put his followers in key posts. If Ayatollah Montazeri succeeds Ayatollah Khomeini, a clash could arise between Ahmad Khomeini and Mehdi Hashemi,

Ayatollah Montazeri's closest aide. Considering all these facts, it seems reasonable to assume that the transfer of power from Aya-toliah Khomeini to Ayatoliah Montazeri could develop into a major crisis, pushing the regime further toward disintegration and collapse.

The writer, a former Iranian government official, has taught political science at several universi-ties in the United States. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Other Opinion

Ted Kennedy's Early Decision

On the Monday before Christmas, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, was not resting comfortably at home, savoring holiday cheer with the extended family that he heads. Rather, and characteristical-Virginia to make sure that the government was doing what it could to ease their distress. The meeting in the little town of Albright was part attention on hunger and suffering in America. It was perhaps characteristic, also, that during the Albright meeting a woman burst from

the room yelling obscenities, saying in effect that the meeting was baloney. It is difficult to be neutral about the Kennedys.

For years it seemed almost inevitable that Ted Kennedy one day would be president of the United States. But now, after his early withdrawal from the 1988 contest, it is becomly, he was meeting with flood victims in West ing clear that this may never happen. The public mood has changed. Many voters now know the John F. Kennedy presidency only through history texts. And Chappaquiddick of a tour that Mr. Kennedy is making to focus always lurks near Ted Kennedy. Most Americans admire him, but the electorate seems unwilling to entrust him with the presidency. - Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR DEC. 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: An Anglo-American Alliance? PARIS - [A Herald editorial says:] "Along the Pacific coast, the sole possible invader is Japan. But she is England's ally, and in the event of a war, England's treaty obligations would compel her to give at least moral support to Japan. If the "foreign invasion" the Standard's correspondent had in view [on Dec. 26) was a Japanese invasion, what material assistance could England give the United States? An alliance with England would be worthless to America, if it were merely platonic. Yet an alliance with America would materially strengthen England's hands, leaving her free to concentrate her attention upon Germany. Fear of Germany, not solicitude for America's safety, appears to underlie the weird proposition of an Anglo-American alliance.

1935: Chinese Student Protests Grow SHANGHAI - Martial law was proclaimed [on Dec. 26] in the Chinese quarter of Shanghai and in Nanking and Hankow, owing, it was officially stated, to the presence of "undesirable elements" in the student movement against Japanese encroachment in North China, but really because of the strained Sino-Japanese relations resulting from this move-ment. Demonstrations against the establishment of autonomy in North China have been progressing Students recently trudged in the direction of Nanking trying to prevent the trains from reaching that city by lying on the tracks. The efforts were foiled for the trains slowed while gendarmes rolled the students off the line. Meanwhile, Prince Teh Wang has declared the independence of Inner Mongolia.

one of the fingers in the dike, holding back those pushing the Democratic Party to the right."

Mr. Kennedy's departure says vol-umes about the centrality of the place he occupied in 1988 politics.

lowness of that Democratic dream. With Ted Kennedy sidelined, both parties now know that the Democrats

will be led into the next election by a

By David S. Broder .

Kennedy's Exit: Both Sides Are Counting the Cost

W unequivocal reactions in the United States to Senator Edward M. Kennedy's announcement that be would not seek the presidential nomination in 1988 came from opposite ends of the political spectrum.

Edward J. Rollins, the manager of young even to vote for John F. Kennedy. That changes the dynamics for both parties, immediately for the Democrats and ultimately for the Republican Party.

the 1984 Reagan campaign and until recently the White House political director, said, "It takes away the one candidate we were sure we could beat." Jesse L. Jackson, the civil

WASHINGTON - The most

minorities and single working women, and at the same time expand its reach into the ranks of middleclass married couples? Mr. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, was the one prospective 1988 contender who could challenge Mr. Jackson, at the level of emotion and enthusiasm, for the allegiance of minorities and the poor. That gave him freedom to reach for the middle class, as he began to do this year with his votes on the Gramm-Rudman budget process and other issues.

Mr. Rollins and other Republicans calculated that Mr. Kennedy would ultimately be defeated by "the char-

> especially among fellow Catholics. But the very fact that Mr. Kennedy abandoned the presidential quest so early suggests how difficult it will be for any Democrat to hold that current party base and expand into the American middle classes.

acter issue," which cuts deeply with many middle-class married women,

Mr. Jackson's comment defines the

Democratic dilemma: Who can hold

the party's voter base, which is

predominantly among the poor, the

Neither Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat of Colorado and the presumed front-runner, nor Mr. Gephardt, nor any of the Southern and Western Democratic governors and senators who are speculative contenders for 1988, can voice their technocratic visions of a growth-oriented economy and society without being accused by Mr. Jackson of turning their backs on the Democrats' most loyal and needy constituencies.

With Mr. Jackson clearly contemplating the option of an independent candidacy after the 1988 primaries, the threat of sundering the Democratic coalition is not an idle one. .

stranger, and perhaps one — like Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware or Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri — who was too orators who can sway audiences in churches with black congregations. At the same time, both Mr. Cuomo and Mr. Biden have emotional ap-

> The last time Democrats nominated a stranger for the presidency, his name was Carter.

peals to middle-class families. Mr. Cuomo evokes the immigrant tradi-tion of ethnic pride. It lives on in many second- and third-genera-tion Irish, Polish, Hispanic and Italian families like his own, which have achieved success by their own sacrifices and efforts but crave acceptance and recognition.

Mr. Biden's appeal is embedded in a classic story of triumph and tragedy. A few weeks after he was elected to the Senate at age 30 in 1972, his wife and infant daughter were killed

At this point, none of the Democrats, not even a previous contender like Mr. Hart, commands deep loyalty from more than a tiny handful of his fellow partisans. Most of the proers to the 1988 primary electorate.

his first marriage.

The prospect of a political blind date is theoretically exciting. But the last time Democrats nominated a stranger, his name was Jimmy Carter, and the experience was ultimately disillusioning. The Democratic nom nee in 1988 will be unencumbered by direct links to the party's checkered, recent past. He will be someone who has created his own constituency and defined his own approach in the crucible of a tough nomination contest.

put his family first, commuting daily between Wilmington and Washing-

ton in order to be with his new wife

and daughter and his two sons from

Especially if the Republicans nominate Vice President George Bush or anyone else attempting to provide Reaganism without Mr. Reagan, they may find the country ready for something other than handme-down leadership.

ple who flee from brutal conditions in that country. Why should U.S. officials deny that brutalities take place? Why should they try to force people back without a hearing? What has happened to America's tradition of sympathy for refugees? The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

rights activist and Democratic presidential contender, said, "It removes

That people as opposed in philoso-phy and politics as Mr. Rollins and Mr. Jackson found reason to lament

For 25 years, Democrats have found in the name Kennedy the emblem of their past success and their hope for regaining the winning touch. For 16 years, since Chappaquiddick, Republicans have seen the holder of that name as the symbol of the bol-

Regarding the opinion column "Court Action, Not Words, Needed to Fight Terrorism" (Dec. 21):

U.S. Must Be Cautions

The United States should exercise extreme caution in how far it is willing to extend its "belief in the rule of in order to apprehend perpetrators of terrorist crimes "regardless of the nationality of victims or the geographic location of the crimes." Congress may have intended that the statute be "applied retroactively." But if this policy were put into general practice, it would allow other states to claim like privilege.

We might then see a long line of former and current American officials named in international war-Mr. Biden and the governor of rants indicted for "terrorist" crimes
New York, Mario M. Cuomo, are they have permitted, authorized they have permitted, authorized better positioned, because both of or "masterminded," such as indis-them have won campaigns with criminate killings of civilians in

Salvador and elsewhere. The idea that state-authorized

murder is somehow sanctified is absurd. No article in the Constitution of the United States or in international law permits this sort of hypocriti-cal stance. Those who would truly fight the horror of terrorism would do well to start by reducing their own complicity in it.

STERLING DOUGHTY. Chesières, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full ad-dress. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Cambodia, Lebanon, Nicaragua, El No More Boycotts, Please

It seems that more and more of the large stores, well intentioned but totally misguided, are to boycott South African goods. All this will do is create more unemployment, not so much among South African blacks. but among the hundreds of thou-sands of illegal black immigrants there. It would be ironic if President P.W. Botha is forced to expel them from his "cruel apartheid system." and then have the West criticize him for not letting them slay and work.

If people really want to help South African blacks, then spend on goods they help produce. Surely it is better to encourage black wealth through capitalist means than incur more poverty and race hatred through Marxist inspired sauctions.

PHILIP WINTER Bristol, England.

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Managing Dir. U.R.: Robin MacKishan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Td. 836-4802. Telex 26:009.

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Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lasterback, Friedrichst. 15, 6000 frankfurt M. Td. (009)726755. Th. 416721.

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ooking for the Meaning in Experimental Dance

by Anna Kisselgoff

EW YORK -This month's New York debut by Susanne Linke, a dancer and choreographer from West Germany, constituted the lance entry in the Brooklyn Academy of it's Next Wave Festival — an event that mis some reflections not only on the nan choreographers in the festival but on the whole series.

te festival has been criticized for soupin presentations by avant-garde artists, mally choreographers. The idea here is choreographers who have been content igh to perform in the streets of SoHo or it theaters have now consciously made work more palatable in order to attract der mainstream audience. This has been red supposedly through the use of pop-nted composers or collaborations with al artists or architects, some with "big who attract their own constituency, is true that such wrappings or trappings s given those who do not care for dance ething to look at. At its simplest, the rge is that the Next Wave Festival has is experimental dance, at least, unduly ssible. That is, that the choreographers in some way sold out, that their contonted complexity has been diluted. in the basis of both last year's and this is festivals, one could venture that the blem lies elsewhere. In some cases, the reography is not complex. So that instead filtring key concepts, the trappings may a have actually concealed weaknesses. A

certain confusion ensues. This has occurred more than once - when, for instance, the viewer attempts to make a connection between the decor and the choreography, and cannot do so because that connection is artificial. This certainly does not make for

accessibility.

A further point is almost the obverse. Namely, that if we now notice a move away from the concern with pure form that has characterized American experimental dance, this by no means should suggest that dance will be less cerebral and easier to "understand." It is here that the works presented by the West German choreographers — Pina Bausch, Reinhild Hoffmann and Susanne Linke - need to be put into a general perspective. The fact that they do not deal with pure movement and that, in varying degrees, they present dramatic theatrical images (sometimes with deceptive realism) does not make them more accessible than Merce Cunningham, for instance.

What the Next Wave Festival has brought out is a paradox that refers back to a similar situation of 30 years ago. Dance that focuses on formalist values is not more difficult for viewers than dance that relies on traditional expressive content or narrative elements. This was the point made by formalists such as George Balanchine, Alwin Nikolais and Cunningham beginning with the 1950s. Their work needed no symbols or hidden meanings in order to be appreciated.

In fact, viewers who were afraid of dance because they did not understand the "story" onstage were now released from their fears. All they needed was to look at the movement in order to appreciate the dance work before them. This was, in fact, the lesson of formalist work. And when the modern dance experimentalists of the 1960s and "70s present-ed formal structures that could be followed - how many times a movement was picked up by dancers, at what time and so on this, too, reassured the viewer that the

dances were accessible on some, albeit possi-

bly, complex level. To choreographers such as Balanchine, Nikolais and Cunningham, dance drama and psychological works often required a mental process that interfered with an understanding of dance. In the 1960s, new young audiences with no preconceptions about what dance should be learned to approach dance directly. Dance, through its essence - movement - did speak to andi-

OW, suddenly, the Germans arrive with enigmatic images full of conflicts that are never fully explained. They tell stories that are not so much unfinished as never unraveled. Repeatedly, members of the audience and of the press throw out explanations and interpretations. Re-peatedly no consensus is reached on what

We have come full circle. Even for American choreographers, pure movement is not always a prime concern today. It should be pointed out that the three German choreographers in the festival are remarkably strict about using formal structures. But these are underpinnings. They are used as a means to

an end, to express feelings, and this expression is usually pictorial in the German

It is also true that the German choreographers use a formalist device to open up their works toward the viewers. They ask the viewer to "complete" the work of art. A plotless Balanchine ballet can have a variety of meanings for different viewers because it functions like abstract art, with no specific meaning. Bausch in particular asks the viewer to bring his or her reactions to her works, knowing that a specific image might evoke contrasting reactions. Hence the reason why we cannot agree on the "point" of the Ger-

In short, the offerings in the Next Wave dance series are anything but accessible. Ac-cessible is simply not the relevant word.

One reason is that American choreogra phers brought up on pure movement doc-trines are not now completely at home with emotional and narrative elements. They have not learned to make form generate content. Margaret Jenkins and Nina Wiener produced works that were swamped by their decor. The resulting confusion came from the choreographers' mability to clarify their intent. Laura Dean, whose new pieces were the most formal, offered the strongest works among the Americans. Eschewing narrative and scenery seems to have kept her mind

The Germans, on the contrary, know how to integrate such elements into their work albeit with varying success. The fact that there was no consensus on whether Hoffmann's "Callas" was about Maria Callas, the



Susanne Linke in a work with a bathtub as a prop.

role of the artist in society, male-female relations or anything else, was not a weak point. Rather it was that the images themselves and the projection of the performers were not incisive enough. By contrast, Bausch's work remains a model of the genre. For this reason, Linke is of particular interest. She diverges from the German dance-theater genre, at least as a soloist. And

while another American in the festival, Carolyn Carison, offered a more coherent solo presentation (a reverie that — true to her Nikolais training — never used psychological body language), Linke managed to create a theater of her own, out of her own

Continued on page 9

The Lively, Amusing and Short Life If a Magazine in the Last Silly Season

VER the years many magazines have tried to imitate The New Yorker including at times The New Yorker itself. The weekly that ne closest was Night and Day, which ne closest was Night and Day, which reared in London in July 1937, complete in New Yorker-style typography, squibs the bottom of the page, Thurber drawings, ssy ads ("Bentley — the Silent Sports t," "Smoot's Shaving Cream for Beardless lliance"), a Talk of the Town-style diary, i a checky and highly literate tone. Its tors were John Marks, translator of Cebarrel Graham Granau and contained. a and Graham Greene, who also reviewed wies. The magazine's title came from Cole

in a diary item in the first issue headed east of Fun," Peter Fleming wrote, under pseudonym Slingsby, "Our aim is to

MARY BLUME

use. We shall try to do it intelligently; and thout, if possible, being smart, fatuous, comsbury or it-seems-there-were-twoshmen. But what we actually stand for, we il don't know.

In a time of deeply committed little magaes, just trying not to take stands was a lant and doomed attempt. Reality conntly intruded - Spanish Civil War, the ubition in Germany of "Degenerate Art," ipes taken at both Right and Left — but ght and Day's hope was to be frivolous, to suse. Anything that wishes to be frivolous certain to be short-lived and Night and ly closed, sadly, within the year for the dest of reasons

A facsimile anthology of Night and Day s published in London this winter by atto and Windus, who also brought out oniginal. The introduction is by Christo-er Hawtree, the preface by Graham cene, who writes, "On 1 July, 1937, when ght and Day appeared on the bookstalls the first time, the shadow was very dark i that perhaps accounts for the rather amous determination of the editors, John irks and myself, to make the weekly lively

l amusing at all costs."

Larold Nicolson thought the project abd because the English could be funny, in opinion, but never witty; "I think Ennd should face the fact that the best she 1 do in the way of jokes is Punch and bert and Sullivan," he predicted and was ing Soon Virginia Woolf was reporting 1 John Maynard Keynes's wife found The w Statesman hopeless and preferred that and Day. Nancy Mitford offered a ce and was turned down; so was Henry

Jreene's choice of regular columnists was jour and inspired. He got the art world

mandarin Herbert Read to review mystery stories ("Mr. Peter Cheyney is the berries."), Evelyn Waugh to review books, Osbert Lan-caster and Hugh Casson to write on art and architecture respectively, and A. J. A. Sy-mons, author of "The Quest for Corvo," to review restaurants. There was a motoring column signed "Supercharger" and pieces on such neglected sports as wresting and snooker. The novelist Pamela Hansford Johnson took on croquet ("a small but reverent gallery followed the game, which is just as jolly to watch as chess") and the poet Louis MacNeice wrote learnedly and anony-

mously about a dog show.

"Kerry Blues," he states, "do not look themselves at all when they are pruned like Airedales." He enjoyed the sight of 21 Newfoundlands walking about like sofas but except for the pleasingly grumpy Tibetan mastiff found other Tibetan breeds "what you would expect from a country where records." would expect from a country where people are holy and never undress." He decided he rather liked Afghans ("I revised my opinion that these are essentially ludicrous dogs baboons dressed up in pyjamas") and ignored the gundogs because "their praises are orinted in that eternity where stuffed swim in glass cases and it is always the 12th of August."

Other contributors included Rose Macauley, William Empson, Cyril Connolly, John Betjeman and Constant Lambert, with short stories from V. S. Pritchett and Paul Morand, poetry by Stevie Smith, drawings by "Paul Crum" (Roger Pettiward), who died at Dunkirk, and theater reviews by Elizabeth Bowen, who shows a novelist's insights "Richard III" is a "horrific play about a handicapped person getting even with life") and who has a damnable habit of omitting playwrights' names.

The anthology is an invaluable period piece: there is an edginess to its frivolity, and to its liveliness an inevitable dying fall. Some of it is awful and labored but then as the or it is awrit and labored but then as the epigraph in the first issue, quoting Groucho Marx, said, "All the jokes can't be good."
"We live in stirring times and relish but little." Peter Fleming wrote in one of his diary notes. "We met the other day a journalist of some note who epitomized the current statement of some note who epitomized the current of some note rent situation neatly enough. None of us, he said, will live to see another Silly Season." For the magazine, this turned out to be true. Night and Day was done in by Shirley Temple, whose studio turned litigious over a Graham Greene review. Greene's film re-views for Night and Day and for The Spectator deserve to be collected in a book and

lished by Oxford University Press).
His taste may be thought odd. He found that Hitchcock had "an inadequate sense of reality," confessed to "a kind of perverse

were in 1972 ("The Pleasure Dome," pub-

passion for Miss Maureen O'Sullivan (she satisfies a primeval instinct for a really nice girl)" and couldn't bear Garbo. He described her film "Marie Walewska" as afloat in "the awful ocean of American vulgarity and good taste (they are the same thing)," and began his review:

"She is , of course, the finest filly of them all. . . . And yet a dreadful inertia always falls upon me before a new Garbo film. It is rather like reading 'Sartor Resarms' - Carlyle is a great writer, but need one — now — this week . . . he's waited half a century: he can afford to wait a little longer."

Garbo is a great actress, Greene says, "but what dull films they make for her, hardly movies at all so retarded are they by her baggard equine renunciations, the slow consummation of her noble adulteries; She is a Houyhnhum in a world of Yahoos, but being Yahoos ourselves, we sometimes yearn for less exalted passions, for people who sin for recognizable reasons, because it's pleasurable. It's a bawdy planet."

TO good, clearly, could come from picture, and none did. He saw in the adroitly manipulated tiny moppet an adult sexuality: "In 'Captain January' she wore trousers with the mature suggestiveness of a Dietrich: her neat and well-developed rump twisted in the tandance, her eyes had a side-long searching coquetry. Now in 'Wee Willie Winkie' wearing short kilts, she is a complete

Lord knows what a complete totsy is, but the review was enough to offend 20th Century-Fox, who felt Greene was suggesting they had procured little Miss Temple for immoral purposes. All hell broke loose. The libel settlement cost £3,500 (Fox was cruel settlement cost £3,500 (Fox was cruel enough to insist that £500 come from Greene's own pocket), which was more than a new magazine, however successful and promising, could afford. Night and Day, the feast of fun, closed in December 1937, after a scant six months of life.

It was a sad blow to frivolity, but there was to be no more of that anyway. Greene, who had completed nine novels, of which two remained impublished and two others were later suppressed, was deprived of any hopes he might have entertained of financial security but was free to wind up work on his first great book, "Brighton Rock," which was published in 1938. His review of "Wee Willie Winkie" is reprinted in the "Night and Day" anthology with a black-bordered note explaining that it is included for historical reasons only and without any intention of further maligning the good name of Mrs. Shirley Temple Black. As Groucho said, "All the interest and the said." the jokes can't be good."

Dyed to our own shade of blue, we have all

clothes. Though to the casual eye it appears no

different to the ordinary ribbed facing, its design

blends into the line of our tails and double breasted

dinner jacket, and enhances the majority of figures.

Hard Times for U. S. Orchestras

by Will Crutchfield

EW YORK — The symphony orchestra in America, outwardly gleaming and efficient, is inward-iy adrift. Buffeted by a generation of unprecedented change, the institution that once stood as the unquestioned pinnacle of musical activity has emerged with its cul-tural identity fundamentally altered.

The impact of those changes is now being felt with special force, as the musicians whose values were formed before the longplaying record and the jet plane relinquish what influence they still retain. The traditional audience is in disarray, and with it the subscription system. The new American or-chestra is a professionally managed business rather than the instrument of an inspired dictator; is quite explicitly a museum and not the exponent of a living tradition; is more the reliable producer of an identifiable marketable product and less — relatively less - a dabbler in the mysterious alchemy

It has also developed a nagging gap be-tween costs and income, lost its social cachet and fallen significantly behind its European counterpart in the recording industry.

Finally and paradoxically, it brings more great music to more thousands of listeners with each passing year — and at the same time the fundamental artistic validity of its

work is increasingly under challenge.

The postwar developments that have shaped these new realities are familiar. Effective unionization has dramatically improved musicians' income, job security and working conditions. The "major" orchestras (the American Symphony Orchestra League places 34 in this category) have moved over the past decade or so to 52-week contracts. adding hundreds of performances and alter-

ing profoundly the character of an ensemble's working life.

Jet travel has allowed major music directors to diversify their activities, reducing by half or more the time devoted to their own orchestras - while at the same time the orchestras are adding summer seasons in which the music directors often do not participate. Meanwhile, the era in which vital new orchestral works were regularly intro-duced and accepted as standards has receded far enough into the past to be unremembered by most musicians.

Perpetual expansion has also had wide-ranging financial implications, and brought an enormous development of the orchestra's non-artistic activities. Now there are marketing staffs with sophisticated new techniques, administrators who shoulder many of the decisions once made by music directors, highly developed fund-raising operations which exploit resources far beyond the highsociety patronage and earned income that One immediate new reality is that income

is not keeping pace with organizational growth. Some "majors" are having problems filling the house, and some are showing deficits, a rare occurrence even six years ago. The combined deficit of American orch said now to top \$10 million.

A hefty chunk of that is owned by a few ensembles for whom costs and income have

gone fairly seriously out of phase. The Balti-

more Symphony, for example, fell about \$1 million short last year, and its accumulated deficit is over twice that (the annual budget is \$9 million). "I see a strong pattern," said John Gid-witz, the orchestra's executive director, "of labor settlements that aren't really justifiable on the basis of the imancial status of the orchestra, the cost of living, or anything else but a built-up momentum. Orchestras are very aware of what's signed elsewhere - and in orchestras that have traditionally paid more, players are very zealous to preserve

the differential, because in a way salary establishes a pecking order. If someone were

to argue that the problems are largely a

result of unjustified settlements, I'd have a hard time refuting that." "I think there was a kind of honeymoon period in the late seventies when orchestras could meet the rising labor demands by reaching into endowments," says Philip Hart, a former orchestra administrator and author of "Orpheus in the New World," a landmark 1973 study of American orchestras. "They may have said what you always say when you use your capital — this is something to bridge the transitional period,

arrived. It's a tremendously unhealthy situa-

Meanwhile, the charitable dollar that helps meet rising costs is under new pressure, both from federal cuts and from competition within the arts world. Among a new generation of potential donors, as likely to buy popular-music records and attend the ballet as to go to the symphony, orchestras have quite recently lost both a hard-to-quantify hare of contributed income and the social niche they once occupied in American cities.
With it they have lost the subscription

audience that treated the symphony as a weekly part of life. "An observant player," the conductor Michael Tilson Thomas recalls, "once told me, "It used to be that anyone who was anyone in society was at these concerts. The women came to be seen, the men came to make certain kinds of business contacts.' That's certainly been

split up."
Orchestras have responded by splitting up subscriptions to match. Detroit, for instance, now offers series of 24, 12, 8 or 6 concerts. Cleveland sells 3s, 6s, 12s, 15s and 24s. short, snappy sentences emphasize the stim-ulation that subscribers can expect ("dazzling" appears in almost every subscription brochure that comes to hand).

It is hard not to hear in such promotion a suggestion that symphonic music is enjoyable in something of the same way that prime-time television, popular movies and sports are enjoyable — and that suggestion is not only false but dangerous, in that it puts pressure on the music to conform to the image. The media tail, many fear, is wagging

A FORM of promotion deeply rected in music itself is the making of records. Orchestral recordings have been historically important for both prestige and income. The long recording series of Reiner-Chicago, Szell-Cleveland, Ormandy-Philadelphia, Berustein-New York Philharmonic and others are recognized as landmarks in 20th-century musical history. High American recording fees have been a building block of the new economic status of players in America's top half-dozen orches-

The U.S. symphony orchestra has developed a nagging gap between costs and income, lost its social cachet and fallen significantly behind its European counterpart in the recording industry.

Minnesota has a whole group of separately and colorfully promoted four-concert "samplers." And most ensembles report that the majority of their subscribers, especially new ones, choose the smaller categories,

The split-subscription system increases enormously the work of juggling, coordinating and balancing of repertory and soloists within the season. It also increases the burden on each concert to be salable: A 24-week subscription will absorb an adventurous or experimental program that would sink the sales of a five-concert mini-series. And the decision about that concert is now less likely to be made by a musician and more likely to be made by the management.

They're all very taken now with market-ing research," says Thomas, who sees many of the majors on a regular guest basis, field about which I have the gravest doubts, I remember proposing a terrific combination of Sibelius, Janacek and Ives. These are not fringe composers. But it was rejected as too

The orchestras know what their audiences want: "More Masterpieces," cries the first page of the Pittsburgh Symphony's lavish subscription brochure, leading off its list with Beethoven's Fifth. (A market survey had determined that audiences thought past ograms were too esoteric and "didn't use the full orchestra enough.") "Rediscover the Classics," suggests the Rochester Philhar-

HE fragmented system has tended to turn an orchestral season into something more like the smorgasbord of a miscellaneous concert series - a parade of soloists and guest conductors to choose from, giving concerts in which an orchestra participates. It is hardly surprising to see the next step of diversification into miscellaneous concert promotion: Even the Chicago Symphony now sells major non-orchestral concerts, and offers Daniel Barenboim's Beethoven sonata cycle in its own subscription brochure. In Rochester, Broadway road companies are brought in under the Philharmonic's auspices.

And along with marketing research, meanwhile comes marketing itself, the tone of which troubles many observers. It has been a long time since Leopold Stokowski shocked conservatives by shaking hands with Mickey Mouse in "Fantasia." With ever-growing aggressiveness, orchestras are turning to the techniques and tone of commercial advertising. In Pittsburgh (where subscriptions fell from near sellout levels to some 68 percent of capacity over the last five years), the new mini-subscriptions have titles like "The Smart Set," "Midweek Escape" and "The Big Dozen." The Cleveland Orchestra pitches "Experience . . . Excitement . . . Eloquence . . . Enjoyment . . . Encore," with lots of color and lively until we can generate the income to make it on our own," he said, "but that day has never graphics. Conductors are posed in sweaters;

tras; when such an orchestra does not record consistently it is in trouble both fiscally and

But as record production has become more economically parlous, record companies have become increasingly reluctant to swallow the large differential between American and European recording fees. A standard symphonic work done in three sessions, exclusive of conductor's fees, costs a little under \$20,000 in London and four times that in Philadelphia, according to Angel Records. Exacerbating this problem has been the

ever-increasing mobility of conductors, which makes it easier to record the star music director of an American orchestra with a European ensemble, as was hardly ever feasible for Reiner, Szell, Munch or Ormandy during their American directorates. As conductors and orchestras have become less firmly linked to one another, it has become clear that the recording industry's allegiance is to the conductors.

"If Riccardo Muti went to the New York Phitharmonic," says John Pattrick, Angel's vice president for artists and repertory. "we would absolutely be making lots of records with the New York Philharmonic." As it stands, nobody is making lots of records of the Philharmonic, whose music director. Zubin Mehta, is said not to be a strong seller.

"The future of American orchestral re-cording," says Angel's president Brown Meggs, "depends on the orchestras making themselves more economically available." A new development here is joint assumption by the orchestra and the record company of the musicians' high recording fees in return for a royalty on profits — risk sharing, in other words. "In 1976 this was unheard of," says Meggs. "In England, all recording is still on a flat-fee basis. But more and more American orchestras are sharing the cost."

The bottom line still is, or should be, musical quality. More than one observer has wondered whether complaints about standard programming might not evaporate if standard repertory were played in a fully satisfying way — but serious doubts about musical content of performances have deepened dramatically in the past few years. There is a pervasive sense that symphony orchestras are no longer at the center of musical life.

David Hamilton, a respected and unsensationalist critic, wrote a few years ago in Keynote magazine that "our major orchestras are particularly distressing; except under a few special guest conductors, they don't seem to be able to play Mozart or Beethoven or Brahms symphonies these days in any meaningful way at all."

That such a statement could be made is in itself a bit shocking. Yet many prominent musicians react not with shock but with rueful acknowledgment of the concern. "We no longer know whether what we're doing is Continued on page 9

advertisement from an issue of Night and Day.

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Taking in Barbados, in Two Phases

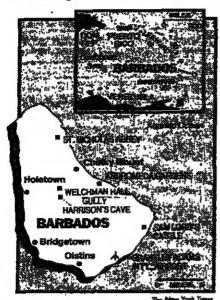
by Robert W. Stock

HE British have left their mark on Barbados. The language is English, the sport is cricket, the driving is on the left, politics is taken very seriously. Barbadians are proud of their hard-won struggle for national independence. But on this most easterly of Caribbean isles, politics gets a special spin.

One sunny noontime, a boisterous crowd had gathered outside the big, coral Parliament buildings, just off Trafalgar Square and within sight of Lord Nelson's statue. When a cabinet minister's car drove into the courtyard, the crowd cheered him to the skies. Then Prime Minister Bernard St. John arrived, and a group of women greeted him with song: "I just called to say, I love you." That blend of good humor and personal

pride is encountered wherever visitors travel in Barbados, along the sidewalks of its bustling capital, Bridgetown, and on the narrow, winding roads of the interior. Car horns toot constantly, not in anger over traffic jams but in greeting. Barbadians, or Bajans, as they call themselves, never miss a chance to wave. shout, whistle in acknowledgement of the wonder of seeing an acquaintance.

Their response to a stranger is more subdued, of course. But over several days of driving, with little help from the local maps, I must have asked directions of 75 Bajans, from teen-agers on bikes to elderly people on



benches. Never did I receive anything less than a smile and advice willingly supplied. Barbados has all of the requ

demand of a tropical island: sun, soft breezes, endless beaches, starry nights. But it offers something else quite rare in some parts of the Caribbean: a population that seems to accept the presence of strangers with good

A visit to a Caribbean island tends to split neatly into two phases. Your first days are spent in a state of collapse, sprawled on the beach or alongside the pool. Meals are consumed at the hotel or somewhere within easy walking distance. Then, properly -or painfully - sunburned, with energy levels rising, you feel the urge to explore.

I spent Phase One at the Tamarind Cove Hotel on Barbados's western coast, on the Caribbean side, where most of the dozens of resorts are concentrated; the east coast faces the stormy Atlantic. There are more elaborate places to stay, including the huxurious Sam Lord's Castle, once home to a notorious pirate captain. And there are a host of apartments and apartment hotels available. But the Tamarind Cove had a full measure of the amenities at a price I could more or less

Which is to say, the food is adequate (you don't go to the Caribbean for gournet fare); the atmosphere, friendly; the 87 rooms, comfortable; the water sports, extensive. The island, surrounded by coral reefs, is a happy hunting ground for snorkelers, and the hotel's long waterfront is alive with wind surfers and water skiers.

Only one section of the seafront, however, is approved for swimming — an area kept free of sea urchins. I discovered this fact too late. But 24 hours after stepping on one of the spiny creatures, I was back on the termis court, courtesy of the hotel's barman, who applied cool lime juice and a dollop of excruciatingly hot candle wax to my wounds.

T HEN Phase Two arrived, I set out for Bridgetown, where 100,000 of the island's 260,000 residents live. The streets were busy with shoppers, many of them headed for the huge indoor Cheapside Market, with its fruit-and-vegetable stands. (At first glance, prices seemed exorbitant, but not so — the Barbadian dollar is pegged at half the value of the U. S. dollar.) hoolchildren in blue-and-white uniforms threaded their way through the throngs — Barbados has the highest literacy rate in the Caribbean. Fishing boats and small mer-chant ships plied the harbor. Down the street from Parliament is St.

(Strauss).

MUSICAL - Jan. 11: "My Fair

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OPERA - To Jan. 5: "La Chauve-

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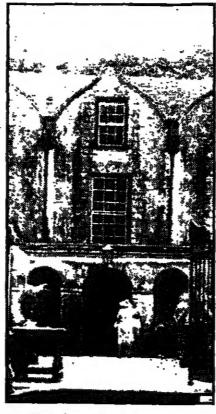
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St. Nicholas Abbey.

Michael's Cathedral, with its vaulted ceiling and an acre of wooden pews. The plaques on its walls and the tombs in its cemetery offer a quick course in the history of this tiny island, half the size of New York City. Inside, for example, there is a tribute to Mrs. Lactitia Austin: "This amiable and accomplished Woman arrived from England in Sept. 1801 and was removed by a Fever Nov. the 19th following." In the graveyard are the remains of such departed leaders as Sir Grantley Adams, the black man who became Barbados's first prime minister.

Barbados was under British dominion

from the time of its settlement in 1627 until its independence in 1966. In the early years, sugar cane, farmed by slaves brought over from Africa, made the island the richest of all Britain's colonies in the New World. The slaves were freed in 1834, and gradually their descendants — 90 percent of the population have taken over the political rei

Bridgetown's museum has daylight visit-ing hours, but its stuffy rooms can be ex-

plored in the evening as part of a twice-a-week show on the premises. "1627 and All That" turned out to be a mildly entertaining historical revue whipped up for the touris trade, complete with colorful costumes and lively dancers. A buffet dinner was part of the package, providing limitless quantities of such specialties as plantain, fried flying fish and calypso chicken. The museum has an eclectic collection - moths, porcelain, prints, costumes. Here, a series of rooms furnished in the style of a 19th-century plantation owner; there, a room full of sketches

of slave life by an 18th century artist.

Most of the sites and sights of Barbados can be seen in a day's drive with one of several touring companies, in a taxi or rental car. But those who enjoy poking around should schedule two days, which allows time for a leisurely lunch and a swim. I rented a compact car, obtained my \$15 visitor's drivcompart car, obtained my \$15 visitor's driv-ing license and headed for the hills. On the left-hand side of the road, of course, and with care. Winding two-lane roads lead past sugar-cane fields and through tiny villages, along empty east coast beaches lined with palm trees.

At the most elaborate of the island's tourist sites, Harrison's Cave, the radio in the visitors' center was playing "Love on the Rocks" as vacationers lined up for a brief slide show and then climbed aboard a tram. The next half-hour was spent below ground, rolling slowly among limestone stalactites and stalagmites glowing in red and green lights, listening to the guide hail the wonders of "The Village" (the stalagmites look like buildings) or "The Casade Pool" (fed by a 40-foot-high waterfall), and dodging occa-

sional drippings from the ceilings.

Andromeda Gardens offers another kind of natural wonder. Endless paths wander through a fairy-tale landscape blooming with gorgeous exotic plants from the world over: orchids in every color of the spectrum, frangipani and bougainvilles, ylang-ylang and canary bush, ixora from Thailand and eucalyptus from Australia. The glowing red and yellow wild banana was velvety to the touch. The foot-and-a-half-long cattail from

India was furry.

The style of the gardens is half their charm: the sudden stone archways, the quiet, hidden pools with accents of pink and blue waterlilies, the pots of greenery hanging here and there. A visit is like happening upon an extraordinary private garden, which it is — the result of 30 years of collecting and nurturing by the owner of the estate, Iris Banno-

A few minutes' drive from the gardens is the Atlantis Hotel, where I lunched on the



The beach at Hastings, on the west coast.

balcony, watching the fishing boats come in and gorging on delicate, crusty spinach balls, pumpkin fritters and kingfish, topped off by

pumpion inters and kinglish, topped off by a tangy pumpkin pie.

Atop Chalky Mount, farther up the Atlantic coast, there is a bumpy road lined with potters' cottages and potters' children eager for custom. Some of the potters have been firing up their kilns for 30 years. The Coral Island shop nearby is a very different matter: big, modern, chockablock with vases and ashtrays and souvenirs. The workers give brief lectures and demonstrations of give brief lectures and demonstrations of their craft.

HERE are other historic sites. St. Nicholas Abbey, for example, is the island's oldest house, built before 1660. Visitors can watch a film that shows the island as it was a half-century ago, and then take a guided tour past remnants of a past age — an 1810 dinner service, a 200-year-old wine cooler. Something for every-one's sitting room: a centuries-old reading chair that smacks of Rube Goldberg, com-plete with adjustable back and metal arms that bring reading books and drinks and food within a gentleman's easy reach. And there are other scenic spots to sample, including Welchman Hall Gully, where visi-

tors stroll through a tropical jungle. Eventually, though, even the most curious-at-heart begins to overdose on history and nature and it's time to return to basics. Food, for instance. After the bland fare at . my hotel, I tried a few restaurants. My favorite was Reid's, an open-air establishment that nicely, if expensively, combined local specialties with European cuisine. If you go, reserve a table on the raised platform and try

The Ship Inn is the place for a snack ... (homemade meat pies), a beer and some lively talk in the atmosphere of an English pub. Talk turns to singalongs four nights a week when musical combos perform. And if you're still running on Phase Two energy, you can dance until all hours at the Boat-

yard, a funky outdoor club beside the sea.

The chances are, though, what you'll remember most about Barbados is not the night life, the food or the sightseeing. Those lazy, sun-drenched days beside the sea are what you go there for, and they're certainly memorable, Still, I remember best what I had expected least: the fun of visiting an island where I was made to feel welcome.

2 1985 The New York Times

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: CONCERTS — Jan. 1: Vienna Symphony, Georges Prêtre con-ductor, "Wienner Singakademie,"

Jan. 11, 12: "Wienner Kammerorchester," Herbert Prikopa, conductor, Ola Rudner violin (Vivaldi).

Jan. 27: ORF Symphony Orchestra, "Wienner Singakademie," Yehudi Menuhin conductor (Furt-Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Beetho-Jan. 30: ORF Symphony Orches-

ductor, Radovan Vlatkovic horn RECITALS - Jan. 1: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano, (Josef Strauss). Jan. 13: Leonid Brumberg piano

(Liszt). Jan. 15: Heinrich Schiff violoncello, Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Bee-

Jan. 16: Hans Petermandl piano (Schubert). May violoncello, Ivan Klansky, pi-Jan. 22: Garrick Ohlsson piano (Brahms, Bach, Martinu, R. (Schubert, Haydn, Wuorinen, We- Strauss).

Jan. 23: "Haydn Trio" (Schumann, Brahms).
Jan. 28: "Liederabend" Gundula Janowitz soprano, Peter Waters piano (Hindemith). sikverein (tel: 65.81.90).

CONCERTS - Jan. 2: Hungarian Philharmonic, Kurt Rapf conductor (Beethoven).
Jan. 6: Czechoslovak Philharmonic, Gunter Lehmann conductor.

Jan. 11, 12; Vienna Philharmonic Herbert von Karajan conductor Jan. 21: Vienna Symphony, Ric-cardo Chailly conductor, Radu Jan. 14: "Württemberg" Chamber Lieder/Josephs Legende. Lupu piano (Rossini, Beethoven, Martha Arverich, soloist.

BALLET — Jan. 10, 13, 17: Le Lieder/Josephs Legende. Jan. 21, 24, 30: "Dornröschen" e20th Century Museum (

Jan. 29, 30: Vienna Symphony, Garcia Navarro conductor

RECITALS - Jan. 9, 11: "Liederabend," Jose van Dam soloist, Claude van den Cyden piano (Schumann, Poulenc, Ibert). Jan. 15, 17: "Küchl-Quartett" (Schmidt, Beethoven, Mozart). Jan. 16: "Klavierabend," (Liszt, Schlüssimayr).

Jan. 31: "Sonatabend," Angelica

•Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).

WEEKEND

RESTAURANT

Jan. 1, 6: "Die Fledermaus" ENGLAND Jan. 4: "Der Rosenkavalier"

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: Jan. 5, 8, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi). 638.41.41). Jan. 14, 18: "Die Zauberflute" ny Orchestra - Dec. 31, Jan. 1: Jan. 16, 20: "Faust" (Gounod) "New Year Viennese Evening" John Georgiadis conductor/violin Jan. 28, 31: "Tosca" (Puccini). BALLET — Jan. 10, 13, 17: Letzte

(J. Strauss). Jan. 2, 4: London Symphony Or-chestra, James Paul conductor, Au-•20th Century Museum (tel: gustin Dumay violin. 78.25.50). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 26: Jan. 5: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Freeman conductor.

"Kandinsky in Paris" Einar Henning Smeybe piano (Rossini, Handel, Grieg). Volksoper (tel: 53240). OPERA - Jan. 1, "Die Fleder-Jan. 11: "Gala Night of Gilbert & Sullivan" (John Burrows conducmaus" (Strauss).

Jan. 2, 7: "Hansel und Gretel" tor, Sally Gilpin choreographer). Jan. 15: BBC Symphony Orchestra, David Atherton conductor, John Jan. 4, 12, 15: "La Bohème" (Pucci-Lill piano (Tchaikovski, Rachmon-

> Jan. 23: City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Simon Rattle conductor, Peter Donohoe piano, Tristan Murail ondes martenot

(Murail, Messiacn). Jan. 25: London Symphony Or-chestra, Mstislav Rostropovich, conductor (Beethoven). Jan. 26: "Opera Gala Night," London Concert Orchestra, David

Coleman, conductor, Josephine Barstow soprano (Rossini, Verdi, Mascagni, Wagner). Jan. 30: London Symphony Or-chestra, Richard Williams conductor, Jorge Bolet piano (Rossini, Barber, Liszt). Jan. 31: Philharmonia Orchestra,

Yehudi Mennhin conductor, Hu Kun violin (Bizet, Tchaikovski, Elgar). CINEMA — Jan. 13-26: Kurosawa

Retrospective. EXHIBITION — Festival of Traditional Japanese Culture — "Toki: Tradition in Japan Today." To Jan. 26: "Nihonga," (Japanese painting). "Tokyo Lifestyle" (photographs). To Feb. 26: "The Japanese Gar-den: Its Beauties and Traditions."

MUSICAL — Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare
Company — Jan. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13,
14, 17, 18: "Othello" (Shake-

speare). Jan. 10, 11, 15, 16, 31: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare). Jan. 23-25, 27-30: The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare). Jan. 2-4, 6-9, 13, 14: "Les Liasons Dangereuses" (Hampton).

Jan. 10, 11, 15, 16, 31: "Melons"

(Pomerance).
Jan. 22-28, 30: "Philistines" (Gorky). Hayward Gallery (tel: 928,57.08). EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 23:

"Homage to Barcelona." To Feb. 16: "Torres-Garcia: Grid-Pattern-Sign." eLondon Coliseum (tel:

836.01.11). OPERA - English National Opera — Jan. 2, 8, 11, 14, 18, 23, 28: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart). Jan. 3, 9, 15: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner). Jan. 16, 22, 24, 29: "Moses" (Rossi-

13, 14, 22, 23: "The Real Inspector Hound" (Stoppard) & "The Critic" Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 23,

National Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).

THEATER - Dec. 30, Jan. 10, 11,

JANUARY CALENDAR

24, 25: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Col-(Shaw). lection." Nocturnes," (George Crumb). Jan. 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18: "The Duch- ●Musée Carnavalet (tel: ●Dentsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).

ess of Maili" (Webster). 42.72.21.13).
Dec. 31, Jan. 1, 2, 14, 15, 24, 25: EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Eu-"The Cherry Orchard" (Chekov).
Jan. 3, 4, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29: "The Road to Mecca" (Fugard). Hugo."

• Royal Academy of Aris • Musée

(734.90.52). 42.60.39.26). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Le Jan. 9, 12, 23, 26, 30: "Aida" (Ver-"Reynolds." •Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Kurt Schwitters."

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: EXHIBITIONS - To Feb. 2: Bearix Potter: The V&A Collec-

To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Waterco-

FRANCE

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel:-OPERETTA - Dec. 30, 31: "CIboulette" (de Flers, de Croisset). NICE, Acropolis — EXPOSITION — To Jan. 13: "Raoul Dufy."

●Hotel Méridien (tel: 758.12.30). JAZZ - To Jan. 18: Joe Newman. •Maison de Victor Hugo (tel: 42.72.16.65).

EXHIBITION -To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings."

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Vera Szekely," "Modern Masters

Paul Klee's "The Hero With the Wing."

in San Francisco show.

omusee Nationale des Arts et Tra-ditions Populaires (tel.: 47.47.69.80). EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Les Français et la Table." Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50). OPERA — From Jan. 20: "La Tra-

gène Béiot"

Brum a Versailles.

scripts and drawings.

42.65.12.73).

To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor Chopin).

EXHIBITION - To Jan. 5: "Soleil

D'Encre," Victor Hugo's manu-

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47,20.36.37). CONCERTS - Jan. 13: "Aimezlonne, Trio (Brahms). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83). JAZZ MUSICAL — To Jan. 25:

42.72.93.41). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Four Centuries of Ballet in Paris."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Academie der Künste, (tel: 391.10.31). RECITAL — Jan. 22: Alan Marks

zart).

OPEREITA - Jan. 1-5: "The

ITALY

(Polyakov/Petipa, Adam).

Long - Salvatore Scarpitta,"

OPERA — Den. 31, Jan. 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 26, 29, 30: "Madame Butterfly (Puccini). RECITAL — Jan. 6: "Concerto di Canto Margaret Price soprano. Geoffrey Parsons piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Strauss, Mahler).

EDINBURGH, National Gal lery (tel: 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — From Jan. 3: Turner Watercolours." BALLET - Jan. 1: "The Nut- To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." •National Gallery of Modern Art

SCOTLAND

cracker" (Petipa, 1 Chaircona).

Jan. 3: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, (tel: 556.89.21).

EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: du Louvre (tel: OPERA - Jan. 7, 10, 14: "Cosi fan From Jan. 11: "American Images."

BALLET - Dec. 30: "Jours Tran-

After Dawn" (Haigen, Mendels-sohn), "Life Circles" (Ammann,

Dec. 31: "Pas de Six de la Vivan-

diere" (St. Leon, Pugni), "Giselle",

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebour

CONCERTS — Jan. 3: Concertge-

bouw Orchestra, chamber music

Jan. 4: Concertgebouw Orchestra.

Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor,

Jan. 9: Concertgebouw Orchestra. Lucas Vis conductor, Yuri Bash-

met, violin. Jan. 10. 13, 14: Amsterdam Phil-

harmonic Orchestra. Emmanue

Krivine, conductor, Stephen Bish-

op-Kovacetich, piano (Mozart). Jan. 11: Netherlands Philharmonic,

Orchestra, Lev Markiz conductor

Jan. 17, 18, 23: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Colin Davis conductor

Jan. 24: Brabant Orchestra, Roelol

van Driesten, conductor, Andrze

ductor. Ronald Brautigam, piano

RECITALS - Jan. 6: Noël Lee,

piano (Debusssy). Jan. 8: Waiter van Harwe, Wouter

Möller. Glen Wilson Trio (Tele-

Jan. 19: Jorge Bolet, piano (Cho-

Jan. 29: "Trio di Milano" (Hayden,

•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).

uilles" (D'At. Canteloube). "Steps

te-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54).

MONACO eMusée du Petit Palais (tel: eNationaignerie: (tel: 2.66.6). MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Mon-

Adams).

(Lacotte, Adam).

(tel: 71.83.45)

series (Beethoven).

(Martinu, Schubert).

(Tippett. Beethoven).

(Mozart, Bruckner).

man, Bach).

Rihm, Brahms).

and Out."

EXHIBITION - To Jan. 12: "Art in West Germany, 1945-85."

•Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0). Musée Nationale des Arts et Tra- CONCERTS — Berlin Philhar-

piano, Kolja Blacher, violin

"Streichquartett No. 3" (Manfred Trojahn); "Streichquartett (Karl A. Hartmann); "Phantasy for Violin and Piano" (Todd Brief); "Four Nocturnes," (George Crumb).

cracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovski).

monic Orchestra - Jan. 4, 5: Colin

Davis conductor (Stravinsky, Tip-

Jan. 7, 8: Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Missuko Uchida soloist (Mozart, Schubert). lan. 10, 11: Christoph von Dob

nanyi conductor, Salvatore Ac-cardo soloist (Ives, Berg, Dvorak). Jan. 14, 15: Bernard Hanink con-Vous Brahms" La Belle Mague-ductor (Brahms, Haydn, Bartok). Jan 17, 18: Bernard Haitink conductor, Horacio Gutierrez, Jorg Baumann: Klans Stoll (Genzmer. Beethoven) "Black and Bine" (Segovia/Orez- Jan. 25, 26: Herbert von Karajan

conductor, Yo Yo Ma soloist Tour Montparnasse (tel: (Schubert, Strauss). 42.72.93.41). Jan. 30, 31: Lorin Maszel conductor, Yo Yo Ma soloist, (Dvorak,

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). OPERA — Jan. 1, 8, 11: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi). Jan. 4, 18: "Zar und Zim

(Lortzing). Jan. 10: "Elektra" (Strauss). STUTTGART, Staatstheater, (tel:

BALLET - Jan. 1-5: "Wiederkehr," (Alleyne, Mendelssohn).

Ratusinski piano (Rachmoninovi, Ian. 21, 22: "Vergessenes Land" (Kylian, Britten), "Brouillards" (Cranko, Debussy). "Le Sacré du Chestra, Sergiu Comissiona confined de la Comissiona confined de Printemps" (Tetley, Stravinsky). OPERA—Jan. 10: "Fidelio" (Bee-Jan. 16, 26: "Don Giovanni" (Mo-

Merry Widow," (Lehar).

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale BALLET - Jan. 3-5, 7: "Giselle" MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Con-

temporanea (tcl: 78.46.88 0. EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 13: "Gina Pane: Partitions," "Richard Teatro alla Scala (tel: 887.92.11). BALLET - Jan. 7-12, 14, 15: "Bailetto Imperiale" (Balanchine, Tchaikovski), "Les Vainquers" (Béjart, Wagner). "Bolero" (Béjart, Ravel).

ROME, Palazzo Braschi (tel: EXHIBITION - To Jan. 5: "Tiber-Seine: two cities, two rivers."

EXHIBITIONS - To Jan. 26: "The Age of Velasquez." To Jan. 12: "Amsterdam Inside-

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Muse; um of Art (tel: 535.77.10). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "In-

Museum of Modern Art. (tel:708.94.00). To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Fores; Geometric Abstract Art 1910-SAN FRANSISCO, Museum of

Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 97.

"Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985."

From Jan. 23: "Paul Klee: Figurative Graphics from the Djerassi Collection."

WASHINGTON D.C. National Gallery. (tel: 737.42.15). To March 6: "The Treasure Houses"

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GENEVA - "Guilty She Cried". Auberge du Pène Bise, Talloires. April 11-13. VIENNA - "A Vintage Affair". Hotel Schloss Dürnstein, April 18-20.

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BRUSSELS - "Murder Most Foul". Relais du Marquis. Ittre. April 25-27. FRANKFURT - "Crimes of Passion", Schlosshetel Kronberg, May 2-4.
PARIS - "Sing to Me a Lullaby", Aigle Noir, Fontainebleau, May 2-4.

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Lif Traveling and Safety, and Dollars and Cents

by Paul Grimes

EW YORK - First, in June, it was the hijacking of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 leaving Athens. Then it was the earthquake in the Atlantic and the if Mexico; the injacking of the cruise Achille Lauro off Alexandria, Egypt; leanic eruption in Colombia, and the ing of an Egyptian airliner and the ando storming of the piane on Malta, after the other, these tragic events red worldwide attention. And as they ney raised questions about the safety of oning in certain parts of the world and he travel industry might best cope with

both the industry and the consumer, questions involve a lot of dollars and Hotels, cruise companies and tour tors cannot stay in business without nteed bookings. They schedule their nteed bookings. They schedule that tions many months, even years, in ad-tion for a company to cancel a cruise or or to discourage botel patronage be-t of a natural disaster, terrorism or pomrest could spell financial ruin. A operator, for example, would not only ncome from passengers but would also ably have to compensate the hotels and companies for whose facilities he had

is issue has attracted substantial attenboth inside and outside the travel indusis diverse disasters have occurred this inevitably affecting tourism. As one cation. Attorney General Robert ems of New York state announced in ember that he would introduce a bill in egislature next month to require travel is and tour operators to provide full ads to consumers if terrorism, natural sters, epidemics, strikes, riots, boycotts nternational political conflicts disrupt

ne proposed legislation, believed to be first of its kind in the industry, was ted by Assistant Attorney General Ste-Mindell. "We're not saying the indusis at fault, but we have to spread the Mindell said in a telephone interview. hink the industry should bear the risk ugh insurance or self-insurance or possi-through raising the cost of travel."

findell said he expected many reasons excellation to be clear cut, but that there ht be some hazy areas. "I don't have the wer to that," he said. "We don't want -ple to cancel because of a whim. There going to be clear cases and stupid cases cases in between, and there the courts going to have to determine who's right." spot check of five major tour operators wed a lack of uniformity in how they deal a disruptions beyond their control. aking of hijackings, Alexander W. Harpresident of General Tours of New York, it "We're just as drambfounded by this international their control international." ension that's entered international el as the traveler is. We're geared to deal safe world, and all of a sudden the world o longer safe.

—larris, who is chairman of the govern-that affairs committee of the United States in Operators Association, said that in all s involving traveler security, "we work closely with the State Department and guidance from the respective country k on the gravity of the situation.

onstantine Coulouvatos, president of veline of New York, a major organizer of el to Greece, said he did not think hijackcaused many cancellations of tours bese "a hijacking is regarded as an incident t doesn't have too many chances to reoc-He insisted, however, that where acts iod are concerned, "a serious tour operator will never put his clients' safery in ques-

tion just to make additional money."

When a tour operates as scheduled but uneasiness compels you to drop out, the extent of your refund depends on several circumstances. If you cancel at least 30 days before departure, you will usually get a complete refund less an administrative fee of \$25 to \$50 a ticket. Within 30 days, penalties often escalate sharply, but even then can vary substantially.

For example, Coulouvatos said that if a Traveline tour includes a Greek island cruise, as many do in summer, the tour operator may not be able to obtain any refund from the ship line to pass on to

How the industry copes, or not, with disaster

consumers, although just after the TWA hi-jacking the lines tended to waive penalties. Late fall and winter tours of Greece, however, do not include cruises, he said, so refunds following the Egyptair hijacking could be

One way to offset penalties is to buy trip cancellation or interruption insurance which is widely available through trave agencies. Until recently, it usually paid off only if the traveler or a close relative became critically ill or died, but some policies have been broadened to cover such "unforeseen circumstances" as hijackings, defaults in the travel industry, jury duty or storms or traffic jams that result in missed departures.

Premiums range from about \$5 to \$5.50 per \$100 of coverage, but costs could rise substantially because of high payout rates. Read the conditions carefully, however, before you buy any such insurance, and be sure that the amount you get will cover any con-

Some major tour operators, such as Mau-pintour of Lawrence, Kansas, and Tauck Tours of Westport, Connecticut, have their own plans that, for a fee of \$25, allow travelers to cancel without penalty for almost any

A perennial question is whether, in the aftermath of a natural disaster, it is the responsibility of a tour operator, travel agent or airline to notify a potential traveler that conditions at a destination may not be normal. A typical consumer complaint was that of Lois Jocham of Nutley, New Jersey, who said that late last year, when she and her husband, Peter, arrived at Mullet Bay in St. Maarten, they found considerable damage at their hotel and disruption in the area from a hurricane three weeks earlier. She said they should have been forewarned.

The company selling the tour package, GoGo Tours of Paramus, New Jersey, of-fered the couple a \$160 refund and a 20 percent discount on a future vacation package "as a gesture of good will," but it dis-claimed responsibility. In a telephone interview, Michael Norton, GoGo's vice president for operations, said hurricane news is usually widely covered by broadcasts and newspapers, and "if I am a client going to St. Maarten, I'd pick up the phone and call the tourist board of that island or my travel agent and find out the details."

"We don't know about conditions at a hotel unless the hotel contacts us," he said, "and when we do know we try and warn travel agents. But 9 out of 10 hotels don't volunteer this information unless they're really in bad shape."

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TRAVEL

Eating in Barcelona: Catalan and Worldly

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

ARCELONA — Barcelona's restaurants - like the city itself - are Catalan, Iberian and cosmopolitan. They offer not only Catalan dishes but regional cooking from all over Spain, as well as South America, Europe and Asia. For the night owl there are more than a dozen places that stay open after midnight, including El Drugstore at 61 Paseo de Gracia, which stays open for eating until 5:30 A.M.

Barcelona is deserted on weekends so finding places to eat on Sundays can be a problem, although local entertainment guides run a list of those that stay open.

Getting Catalans to agree on their best restaurants can be another problem. Everyone has a favorite and they all seem to be different, although many agree that some of the best Catalan cooking is found at Agut d'Avignon, nestled in a modest corner of the

Barrio Gotico, the oldest part of the city. Mercedes Giralt, the owner, and Julian Telleria, the chef, have traveled the world as members of the World Gastronomic Council offering some of the specialties that have won awards for this restaurant.

The menn, while not large is divided beween Catalan and French dishes.

On the Catalan side, one particularly in-trigging first course is a plump little hol-lowed-out winter squash baked in the oven with a mixture of smoked herring, Gruyère sherry and fresh cream. Or there is spinach cooked with raisins and pine nuts. During the fall and winter there is always game on the menu — wild boar with raspberry sauce or partridge paté.

Catalan cooking often consists of a mix-ture of the sweet and the salty. For the main course you can try duck with figs, goose with pears, or prawns with a garlic sauce. There is always rap romesco, (lotte or monkfish, Ro-man style) which according to Giralt is probably one of the oldest receipes in Spain, baving been served to the Roman legions. It was modified in the 16th century when the conquistadors brought back tomatoes and green peppers. The best beef in Spain is found in this region and solomillo (sirloin) cooked in red wine is excellent.

"If I could only eat one dessert for the rest of my life, let it be creme Catalan," was the way one Catalan put it. Whether the restanrant is humble or elegant, there will always be on the menu this extraordinary custard with burnt sugar and no one should leave Cataluna without trying it. At the Agut d'Avignon it is perfect, as is the requeson con miel, a soft pot cheese served with honey that is also a traditional dish.

In the narrow alley behind the restaurant there is an old building with a temperature-controlled wine cellar that contains some of the rarest wines of Spain. Among them are bottles of Vega Sicilia, Reserva Unica, from 1936 to 1945 (this fruity red wine is considered by many to be the most noble wine of Spain); Marques de Riscal, Reserva, 1925; Viña Albina, Reserva 1962. These wines are usually offered only at auctions, but should you like to see them, Giranlt will be glad to mpany you

At the restaurant, for a white wine, the Blanc de Baldús is dry and pleasing. It is from the Penédes region in the northeast part of Catalonia, where they also make an excellent red, Sangre de Toro (the bouse red here is a good Torres). The wine list is large and includes a good selection of Riojas, s most fa If you go to this restaurant on the first

round table of very old men. They are the art critics of the city and the tradition of having lunch at the Agut d'Avignon is an old one, as is the restaurant, which has three levels of large and small dining areas, hand-painted ceilings and courteous and friendly scivice.

Thursday of the month you will see a big

In the last few years there has been a trend to move restaurants away from the old section of the city (due in part to the crime rate in the narrow streets and in part to the lack of parking). Luis Cruañas, one of Spain's best known chefs, has opened a second Eldorado Petit (the first one in the seaside resort of San Felin de Guixols on the Costa Brava is one of Catalonia's most famous restaurants) in a magnificent Victorian mansion in a residential area of the city.

It is set in a garden where one can dine in the warm weather. Inside, the rooms are intimate and beautifully appointed. The waiters are solicitous and knowledgeable about the menus - the Catalans tend to be serious diners and like to know as much as possible about anything they order — and Luis Cruañas is usually on hand to offer

The selection is large and full of interest-ing combinations. For starters there is an excellent vegetable paté, slightly warm brain and spinach salad or a marinated codfish salad seasoned with coriander and thyme.

For the main course there are the tradi-tional Catalan dishes like arroz negro (for two), a spicy rice and squid dish that uses the ink from the squid for the sauce or, pajell at horno at estilo de los pescadores (also only for two) a mouth-watering dish with macketel cooked the way the fisherman of San Feliu prepared their catch, with potatoes, tomatoes and green peopers.
Then there is steak with Gorgonzola and

wainuts; partridge stuffed with fois gras and truffles, and wild rabbit cooked with much-

rooms and vegetables.

If one of your quests in life is the perfect strawberry tart, you can stop the search at Eldorado Petit. Hojaldre templado de fresitas de bosque takes 15 minutes to prepare, but worth the wait. A delicate warm puff pastry crammed with wild strawberries that come from woods of Maresme, near Barcelona, are

nestled onto a subtly flavored custard sance. Other enticing desserts here are baked fresh figs (this also takes 15 minutes), marvelous ice creams or peeled pomegranates in

The wine list includes excellent choices from all over the country. Cruañas recom-mends a Raimat red and a Jean Leon cabernet from the Lerida region. If you prefer sparkling wines, try a bottle of Brut Natural, Juves Y Camps, Reserva del La Familia—it is light and tart.

NOTHER recently opened restaurant and bar that has become popular here is the Azziete. Toya Roqu owner and chef, has also opted for a Victori-an mansion and with the help of her architect husband has turned the back garden into an indoor-outdoor dining experience. A huge, artfully designed glass structure encloses the dining room but leaves the impression that one is still outdoors. The service is rapid and each plate is a work of art.

Roqué calls her cuisine eclectic, with perbaps a bit of nouvelle cuisine. For starters, the fresh garden salad comes with thinly sliced avocados, cucumbers, tomatoes, car-



rots and beets so beautifully arranged one is loath to disturb them, and artichokes stuffed with crabs and covered with an excellent sauce. Then there is the chef's favorite, tian de sardinas, sardines with tomatoes, eggplant, zucchini and a creamy egg sauce. As in the other two restaurants, the menu

here changes four times a year, with each

Main courses include steamed medallions of monkfish (rapé) in champagne sauce, pork sírloin with sweet and sour sauce, paso del Ampurdan (duck, Ampurdan style, from a region west of Barcelona famous for its cooking) breasts of duck served with a sauce of sherry vinegar and honey.

For desserts the lemon tart with unsweetened whipped cream is superb, there is rice pudding with chocolate sauce, fresh figs in honey and an excellent grape gelatine with a powdered almond sauce that would be much better if the grapes were seeded.

This restaurant has chosen as a house wine both reds and whites from the Rioja area, from the Bodegas Olara. They also offer a

sweet white wine to have with desserts, viña Zaconia that can be ordered either by the bottle or the glass. The wine list is extensive. What does it cost to eat well in Barcelona? For the three establishments mentioned figure between 2,500 and 5,000 pesetas (\$18 to

\$32) a person, depending on wines. All the house wines mentioned as well as many of the good Spanish wines are less than 1,000 pesetas a bottle (about \$6). First courses go from 650 to 1,800 pesetas, main courses can go from around 1,000 to 3,300, but most are under 2,000 pesetas and all the desserts are under 1000 pesetas.

Service and taxes are included, although most people leave a small tip if the service has been good. Meals are served from 1 to 4 P.M. and 9 to 11. Reservations are necessary. All major credit cards are accepted.

AGUT d'AVIGNON. 3 Trinidad; tel:

302.60.34. Closed Sundays. ELDORADO PETIT, 51 Dolors Mon-serdà; 1el: 204.51.53 Closed Sundays.

AZULETE, 281 Via Augusta; tel: 203.59.43. Closed Saturday nights and Sun-

Experimental Dance Continued from page 7

rue, props were present. But even when I were literal, as a bathtub or a toilet seat Bath Tubbing," the prosaic everyday acus of real life became a springboard a metaphoric meditation. In this solo. ke scooted around the tub, wiping its rim 1 2 towel, and shot off to the floor. She med to seesaw atop the tub, to dip in an or her torso. This high drama was conted with woman-as-char, scrubbing the I or with a virtuoso display of muscular trol as the dancer used the tub for minisupport. Finally, the tub tumbled to one and Linke lay in it and then rolled

Unlike American psychologically oriented choreographers, Linke seems to favor an Existentialist image. The figure she embodies in each solo struggles against hopeless odds and then is resigned to her fate. A familiar Expressionist image comes to mind in "Occident-Orient" when Linke, hair over her face, moves along a beam of light, usually on her knees, and then is pulled back toward a no-man's-land. The quality of the movement is what makes such potentially trite images of interest. In "Flood," a carpet runner of light blue cloth is rolled out by the dancer's own movement until finally it is

spread out into a "lake." Suddenly the entire cloth is yanked off into the wings. Again the ambiguity is present. Has this cloth flood, which seemed to wind around Linke's ankles like quicksand, also left her high and dry?

This kind of unanswered question is often the very point or the beauty of a dame work. But, generally speaking the Next Wave Fes-tival does not have to worry about being accessible. Too often, one could have wondered whether the artists on stage really knew what they were doing.

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J. S. Orchestras Continued from page 7

4" says Leonard Slatkin, music director be St. Louis Symphony, summing up a ad speculation on the the impact of int communication, recordings, musicolond awareness of historical style. He also as so many have done, the potentially h of it under-rehearsed — and the deof recognizable regional sounds under ical absentee landlords.

art, meanwhile, sees the landlords as less ial for major orchestras than the coherof the ensemble itself. He is particularly bled by one aspect of the power shift 1 music directors to unions: the insiscon open auditions, often with the playhind a screen and unnamed. "Several of najors," he says, "have had a tradition of E vacancies with students of their own students who have gotten to know

the orchestra over a long period. . . . In a blind audition, when you don't know any-

thing about the player's background or stud-

ies, you risk losing that cohesion."
The musicians," says Thomas, "are very concerned. They are aware of this question of keeping their souls intact amid all the expansion of activity and income. They're aware that it is threatened. The worst thing that has happened to music is that there is no more off-season. Of course the musicians deserve the economic security, but it's just not possible to achieve an apocalyptic level of performance on a 52-week basis

But if all this sounds pessimistic, a cheery voice from across the ocean suggests that it may all be nothing worse than a little bit of growing pains. Peter Jonas, long a Chicago Symphony Orchestra administrator and now in his second year running the English National Opera, hails the 52-week contract: "It

completes the institution." The orchestras will have to become more commercial," he says. "Yes, they are often marking time and filling up weeks in their summer seasons. Is it so bad? Art and finance are intertwined in America in a way that's more alive than in Europe; these resources in the U.S.A. create a tremendous strength that can preserve quality and free the musicians to do their work."

If the American symphony orchestra can draw on these strengths to define for itself a fresh role — perhaps a more modest one, preserving one part of our musical tradition in performances of artistic worth and vitality the future may be bright. But if the orchestra's destiny is to be a crackerjack unit of 100 well-trained employees, efficiently producing a known salable commodity for the culture market - the question of whether the financial challenges can be surmounted will no longer matter.

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Newman and Cedena in Cinannati. Torvill and Dean at the Winter Olympics

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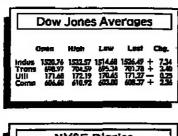




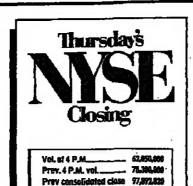
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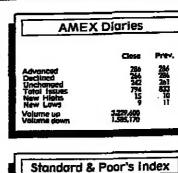






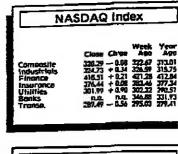
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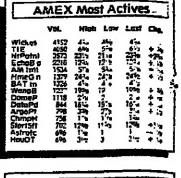


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N.Y. Stocks Gain; Trading Light

NYSE Index

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York technical correction, there is no reason for the Stock Exchange rose Thursday in the slowest trading session of the year. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed

7.34 to 1526.49.

Broader market indexes edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.28 to 119.53. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.51 to 207.65. The price of

an average share rose nine cents.

Advances beat declining issues 4-3 ratio. Volume was 62.1 million shares, down from 78.3

ume was 62.1 million shares, down from 78.3 million Tuesday.

"The market is wading through several cross currents, said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. Selling to establish losses for 1985 tax returns continues until Dec. 31, he noted.

Investors who benefited from the market's extraordinary move over the last few months have also taken some profits and are including

extraordinary move over the last few monins have also taken some profits and are indulging in a long holiday, Mr. Ackerman said.

Another trend in an initial stage is some modestly bullish sentiment about secondary and tertiary stocks that did not follow the Dow to all-time highs.

"There may be some rotation into the secondary stocks as investors look for other opportunities." Mr. Ackerman said.

ties," Mr. Ackerman said. Warren Hall, senior vice president in charge of funds management at National City Bank in Cleveland, said the market was not stimulating much interest.

"Everyone's taking a holiday," Mr. Hall said.
"They made their statements in early December

and now that their portfolios are in shape, they are celebrating the holidays. The Stock Olv. Ytd. PE

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26% 26% 22% 22% 36% 30% 25% 19% 19% 26% 11% 45% 11% 15%

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"The fundamental factors remain positive,"

Union Carbide was the most active NYSE-listed issue, adding 1% to 72% after GAF Corp. sweetened its takeover bid for Carbide to \$74 a

Northern States Power (ex-dividend) followed, easing ¼ to 50¾. Bankers Trust was third, unchanged at 71%.

MidCon rose 1% to 65%. The natural gas pipeline company said it has obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent Chemical Bank of New York from disclosing confidential financial information about MidCon. MidCon has rejected a \$2.6-billion buyout offer proposed by Freeport-McMoRan Inc., an energy firm based in New Orleans, and WB Partners of Midland, Texas, a large oil partnership.

In the technology sector, IBM added ½ to 153½, Digital Equipment rose 1½ to 130% and Cray Research was up 1½ to 62½.

Westinghouse fell 1 to 43½. The company said Tuesday that it would realize \$1.6 billion from the sale of its stock in its Group W unit.

Among other active blue chips, AT&T added to 24% and Exxon rose 1/2 to 531/2.

Campbell Soup fell 1% to 50% and Borden lost 11/2 to 501/2. Actna Life Insurance rose 1/4 to 511/4. USF&G

Corp. rose 11/2 to 391/2. Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

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Energy Rebound By creating a third 1985 oil-price ponic in early December, the OPEC ministers finally swept the light-crude and heating-oil markets so clean that Indigo technicians published a price-doubling projection squarely in the middle of the shakeout. We were also recommending accumulation of deeply-underpriced Texaco as it became the last major oil stock to sag prior to what we feel will be a new five-year bull market in shares of explorers and drillers which commenced major corrections in late 1980 and finally attracted terminal public liquidation half a decade later. With a cyclical recovery of the energy market will come a resurgence of interest in technologies which ride the same tide — Floating Point in the array processors which are used in seismic tests, Perkin Elmer 2.10of0.5 2.08 44 1. 48 5.9 11 2.60 5.1 10 72 3.9 11 4.00 2.9 16 50 14 13 1.26 14 20

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which are used in seismic tests, Perkin Elmer and Spectra Physics in losers whose energy-related uses will proliferate until nuclear fusion is finally a useble technique. Our New Year's report will cover the field; and we'll be happy to add your name to our compimentary list upon receipt of the coupon. Indigo Keizersgracht 534, 1017 EK. Amsterdam

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DAY, DECEMBER 27, 1985

is the High-Tech Season or Electronic Playthings

Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — Stuffed with laser beams, customized computer chips and liquid-crystal displays, the Christmas gifts and gadgets in this year's bumper crop are not just yesteryear's playthings. They represent the finest state-of-the-art technology around. ligh-tech products that were barely a gleam in a company's

ligh-tech products that were barely a gleam in a company's five years ago are now selling in the millions. Laser-based space disc players, pocket televisions, hand-sized video cambrand high-tech talking teddy bears are some of the hottest hey re all selling at prices that would have been impossible

n three years ago.
These high-tech toys are ally low-cost," says Steven which, the co-founder of ple Computer Co. and now irman of Cloud 9, a conner electronics company 1 makes remote-control dees. These things were not sible 10 years ago. Five

Compact disc players, pocket TVs and talking bears are the hot items.

us ago they were barely perceptible."

'ndeed, Mr. Wozniak and others point out, consumers are no ger just the beneficiaries of a "high-tech trickle-down" from military and aerospace industries, but a driving force behind development of cutting-edge technologies. Cost savings and from high-volume consumer production can be used for hunrial market advantage.

You get the production levels through the consumer side." d Robert Lucky, executive director of communications science earch at Bell Laboratories. "That's the only way you get the turne to make this stuff cheap."

R. LUCKY cited the example of the compact disc player, which now sells for less than \$200, and which he calls one of the most complex packages of low-cost high h components ever put outo the consumer market.

The players, which sold for more than \$1,000 just three years 3, use a single-mode diode laser to "read" the silvery surfaces the compact discs. These tiny pulses of light reproduce the rahigh fidelity sound, which has been recorded as a series of To make sure the reproduced sound is absolutely perfect, the

s read by the laser go into a computer chip programmed with sa's known as the "Reid-Solomon" error-correcting decoder

porithms.
"When I went to school, this was the end of the world in stition," Mr. Lucky recalled. "Nobody thought they'd be used anything. They were so esoteric that they were in the back

apter of the information-theory textbook."
"This was a totally unexpected use," says Irving Reed, a coator of the set of equations. "I originally thought it might be
ad for deep-space communications systems that send data back m Uranus or Neptune."

The compact-disc technology even astonishes Gordon Gould, inventor of the laser in the 1960s.

"I foresaw an optical radar application and heating applica-ns," he recalled, "but I must say I didn't think of them in the "ment of compact discs."

Perhaps the most impressive high-tech gains in the consumer-actronics world in the past decade have been on silicon, the (Continued on Page 15, Col. 7)

Oil Firms Warned By Peru

3 Companies Are Cited on Taxes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch LIMA - Peru said Thursday that it would take over the operations of three foreign oil companies unless they agree to invest more in oil exploration and pay higher tax-

The three -- Occidental Petroleum Corp. of Los Angeles, Belco Petroleum Corp. of New York, a wholly owned subsidiary of Inter-North of Omaha, Nebraska, and Bridas Exploraciones y Producion SA of Buenos Aires, a joint venture with Occidental — value their assets in Peru at \$1.9 billion.

Together, they pump about two-thirds of Peru's 180,000 barrels per

day output.
In four decrees published Thurs day, the five-month-old govern-ment of President Alan García Pérez said the companies must invest about \$425 million to explore for new oil and pay about \$45 million in back taxes if their canceled oilexploration and production con-tracts are to be renewed.

The contracts were canceled on Aug. 28, shortly after Mr. Garcia took office. A 90-day negotiating period, subsequently extended for a month, was to expire Friday.

The four decrees scrapped a law passed by the previous administra-tion allowing the companies to pay only a 41-percent tax instead of the 68.5 percent rate, provided they invested the other 27.5 percent.

Mr. García said the disputed taxes had been forgiven "illegally" by the prior grovemment.

The tax dispute centers on a systern that granted tax credits for companies that reinvested profits in exploration and development The system was adopted in 1980 and sponsored by the then energy and mines minister, Pedro Pablo

Mr. Garcia, however, has charged that the tax credits should not have been used, as they were almost exclusively, for development of known reserves.

Mr. Garcia said Thursday that

the contracts would be renewed (Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)



A family shopping in Rio de Janeiro, where Christmas week signals the start of summer.

Inflation Mars Brazilian Recovery

Jobs and Output Are Rising, but Cost of Living Soars

By Juan de Onis Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Lygia Pedreira hanled down one of the fringed hammocks floating over her wooden stall. A quick sale followed, and the customer paid her with a fistful of cruzeiro notes worth about \$20.

The transaction in the hubbub of the São Cristo-vao market could be seen as a symbol of the consumer boom sweeping through Brazil this holi-

"This has been the best Christmas I have seen since I began selling here four years ago," Mrs. Pedreira said, as she stuffed the bills into her purse. "But this money is worth less every day so it's always the same race to keep up."

In all the big shopping centers here and in São Paulo, business was excellent. Sales were up between 10 percent and 25 percent over last year's levels, according to reports. The pattern was the same for sales of automobiles, clothing and toys.

Every Brazilian seemed to have more money to spend. Bus terminals were jammed with travelers loaded with gifts.

The weekend before Christmas, on a bus to Cabo Frio, 100 miles (162 kilometers) northeast of here, Evaldo Simoes and his wife were taking their 2-year-old daughter to visit her grandparents for

"We couldn't do it last year," said Mr. Simoes, 25, who works in a Rio de Janeiro print shop. "I didn't have a job."

This country of 135 million people has the largest, most industrialized economy in Latin America. It also has the largest foreign debt, slight-In 1981, recession set in as debt payments ex-

ceeded new loans. Factories shut down and layoffs

But last March, Brazil installed a democratically elected civilian government and its economy be-came one of the fastest-growing in the world.

There are 1.5 million more workers employed than before. There is more money, with unions winning wage increases after several major strikes.

But, most basically, there has been a 7-percent increase over 1984 in the production of goods and services. The higher output has provided \$26 billion in exports, nearly half of which has gone to pay interest on the foreign debt.

The worm in this candied apple is inflation. Prices rose 225 percent last year and inflation has not been tamed. It is expected that the cost of living will rise 14 percent in December alone and that the annual inflation rate will be the same as

Higher employment and the consumer boom have yielded political dividends to the government of President José Sarney, but it is still worried

This year, crops were good and covered local demand, with a surplus for exports. However, the prospect for next year, after a serious drought in the major southern food producing states, is for shortages. Up to \$1 billion in imports of rice, beans and beef will be needed to control prices.

Congress has approved a budget for 1986 and tax legislation that is supposed to eliminate most of a \$16-billion deficit in federal spending that contributed to inflation this year.

But Mr. Sarney and Finance Minister Dilson Funaro are determined to keep the economic boom going through the end of next year, when elections are scheduled for state governors and a (Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

Japanese Airline **Chooses Boeing Over Airbus**

Agence France-Presse
TOKYO — All Nippon Air-

ways, Japan's leading domestic air-line, said Thursday that it will restock its fleet with Boeing 767-300s. It is a major victory for the U.S. company, which faced fierce competition from its European rival, Airbus Industrie.

An All Nippon spokesman said the airline had lodged firm orders with Boeing for 15 planes, with an option to buy another 10, in a sale worth 370 billion yen (about \$1.82

The U.S.-made jetliners will replace All Nippon's Lockheed Tris-tars and Boeing 727s. The first plane is expected to be delivered around the middle of 1987.

All Nippon chose the Boeing 767-300 over the Airbus A-300-600 after a two-year commercial battle that featured lobbying efforts by Washington and European govern-ments. Airbus is a consortium of French, West German, British and Spanish aircraft companies.

Akira Hasegawa, a director of All Nippon Airways, said there was little difference between the Boeing and the Airbus A-300-600 as regards "credibility and dependabili-

All Nippon, which already oper-ates Boeing 767-200s, had chosen the 767-300 from the overall financial angle, bearing in mind the fac-

tors of spares, maintenance and air-crew training, he said. All Nippon may also use the 767-300 for international routes it plans to establish after a recent government decision to end Japan Air Lines' monopoly on overseas flights by Japanese carriers. The announcement comes four

months after the crash of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 that killed 520 people, the world's worst single-plane disaster.

The Japanese news agency, Jiji Press, said that All Nippon's commercial department had pressed for the Airbus 300-600 because of its larger capacity, with 311 seats against 290 for the Boeing.

It quoted sources as saying that All Nippon pilots also preferred the European plane because they felt it was easier to navigate and better on takeoffs and landings

But Boeing received public support from Japanese companies in-volved in building the fuselage for

the 767. Yotaro Iida, head of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and the president of the Society of Japanese Aero-Dec. 9 that the group would go all

out to secure the order for Boeing. Laurens Brinkhorst, a European Community representative in Tokyo, said that the All Nippon decision was largely the result of Boeing's support for the Japanese aeronautical industry.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fuji Heavy Industries are subcontractors for part of the 767 fuselage. Boeing recently placed orders with them worth \$500 million, cov-(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Japan Output Fell by 1.2% In November

TOKYO — Japan's industri-al and mining production fell by 1.2 percent in November from October, according to seasonally adjusted preliminary figures released Thursday by the Ministry of International

Trade and Industry.
Industrial production was up by 0.5 percent over November 1984, but eight of the 14 industrial categories considered re-corded selbacks.

The industrial production index, which accounts for about 30 percent of Japan's gross national product, finished No-vember at 121.4, after hitting 124.8 in May. GNP measures a nation's total output of goods and services.

Exports fell by 0.8 percent last month, according to seasonally adjusted figures, but they were up 0.4 percent over the same month last year.

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rkets Closed

ancial markets and banks were closed Wednesday for holidays in West Germany, Belgium, Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands, ark, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, Hong Kong and South Africangapore Futures Exchange was also closed. On Friday, the Tokyo and government-bond markets will be open for a half day only.

New U.S. Stock Issues Surge With Bull Market

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service NEW YORK — U.S. companies eager to take advantage of rising share prices are surging into the market with new offerings of common stock at the fastest pace since the record-breaking year of 1983.

The rate of stock issues in general has nearly doubled from 43 a month in the first quarter to 80 a month during the past three months, with offerings by compa-nies that have never sold shares to the public up even more sharply. The steep rise in share prices since September is accelerating the

"Things are beginning to heat ," said Norman Fosback, editor of New Issues, a Florida-based publication that tracks major firsttime offerings, known as initial public offerings. "Our late November issue recorded 35 sales and 90 registrations with the Securities and Exchange Commission. That suggests a real upsurge is coming in

Large, publicly traded compa-nies are also expected to tap the markets to an increasing degree now that they can sell their shares at higher prices. The development is welcome news to those bank regulators and economists who have been worried that corporations

East Bloc Trade Up, China Says

BELJING - Trade between China and Eastern Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, grew at its fastest rate in more than 30 years during 1985, with total volume reaching \$2.64 billion, China's official press agency reported Thursday.

The Xinhua news agency, quoting Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said Romania was China's biggest trade partner in the region, with volume expected to reach \$760 million by year's end.

A trade protocol between the two countries was signed Wednesday in Beijing. Under it, China is to supply Romania with soy beans, cotton, cloth and machine tools, while Romania is to export rolled steel, telephone cables and other products to China. Under a trade protocol with East Germany signed Tuesday, the two nations will increase their bilateral trade by 33 percent next year in such items as trucks. factory equipment, grains and

have relied too heavily on borrow ing in recent years.

Upswings in new stock offerings are a regular feature of bull mar-kets. The coming to market of companies offering shares for the first time generally lags a market surge by three to five months because it takes that long to complete the nec-essary accounting for offering doc-uments, to file registration state-ments with the SEC and to wait for

To date, almost \$25 billion has been raised this year by 753 stock issues of seasoned as well as fledgling public companies, according to Securities Data Co., a market-research firm. About one-third of the money went to 353 companies selfing stock for the first time.

In 1983, \$37 billion was raised by common stock offerings, up from about \$14 billion in each of the two previous years. Last year, as the market in general stagnated, the volume of new offerings slumped to \$9.2 billion.

Bankers and investors say that initial public offerings in the current market have been of high quality, in contrast with the end of 1983, when scores of embryonic ies cashed in on an overheated market in which investors were willing to buy almost any-

"The market rally has been largely in blue-chip companies, so there are still plenty of good values around in secondary stocks," said Ronald Koenig, chairman of La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., the investment bank. "That means that it still takes a high-quality new issue to attract investors."

"The other thing is that the marized," Mr. Koenig said, referring to the growing share of stock trading that is accounted for by pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds and other large investors. "They are less likely to get taken in than the small investor," he added. One sign that the new issue mar-

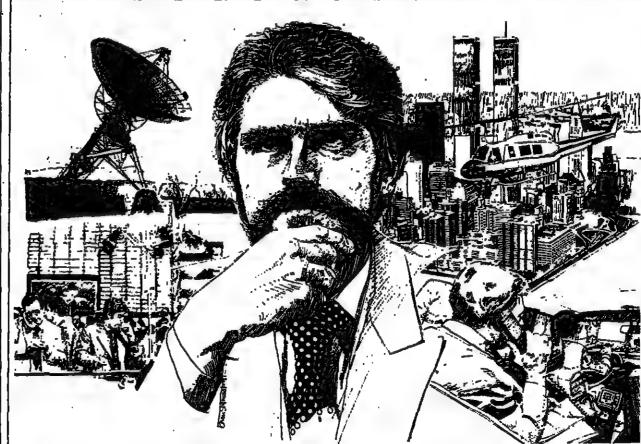
ket is healthy is that the prices of nearly all first-time offerings and even offerings by already-listed companies have risen on the day of sale, say investment bankers. To some extent the volume in recent months has been pumped up by two giant first-time offerings.

percent of the shares in Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., a subsidiary of American Express Co. The success of new issues in 1986 probably hinges on a continued rise

They were the sale of a 71.5-percent

stake in Rockefeller Center and 49

in share prices. "It takes a good stock market to bring out the supply of new issues," Mr. Fosback said. "But it takes a continuing good market to keep



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our traditional policies do not change. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity - sensible strategies in

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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 69.3 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.9 billion.



Trade Development Bank

The Trade Development Bank building in Genera. at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

An American Express company



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Prev. Day Open Int. 550 up 24 **U.S.Treasuries** PORK BELLIES (CME) 28,000 lbc. conls per lb. 74,200 55,75 Feb 75,40 55,55 Mar 75,40 57,05 May 74,00 57,00 Jul 673,15 \$5,50 Aug 2,959 3,020 3,720 3,164 3,156 3,156 be from 127.1 in October, when it was up 1 percent from September, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Thursday.

Unadjusted, November sales totaled 1,252.6 billion yen (\$6.2 billion), up 4.1 percent from a year earlier, compared with a 5.2-percent year-to-year October gain, to 1,261.2 billion. The unadjusted total included department-store sales of 655.7 billion yen, up 5.2 percent year to year, and supermarket sales of 586.9 billion, up 3 percent from a year earlier. 7,93 7,97 7,95 7.28 7.44 7.43 Financial

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92.30 88.00 Sep 92.91 92.02
92.31 90.50 Jun 92.22 92.22
97.94 90.81 Sep 92.00 92.07
92.71 90.81 Sep 92.00 92.07
92.71 92.44 Dec 80.27 92.73
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Oper. 1966
Income 2445
Income 9,86
Slore 1.18 Total cell values 95,001
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Total pat values 46,055
Total pat values 16,332,63
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SINGAPORE — Singapore plans to amend provisions in its bankruptcy and corporate involvency laws next year, Finance Minister Richard Hn said Thursday.

He told the Business Times newspaper that the laws would include features of U.S., British and New Zealand legislation.

"Our main objective is to ensure that when a company Bets into difficulties, there is more parity of treatment between debtor and creditor." he said. 1986 1,008 17,50 2,19 Prev. Day Open Int. 1.857 off 33
EURODOLLARS (14mm)
51 million-ets of 100 pct.
72.44 86.10 Mor 92.27 92.35
72.49 86.73 Jun 92.16 92.24
72.09 87.20 Dcc 97.69 97.97
91.20 87.24 Mor 91.72
91.21 88.24 Jun 92.30
92.76 87.25 Scp 90.30 90.90
EST, Sales Prev. Spiles 7.480
Prev. Day Open Int. 125.334 off 1.053
ARITTER POUND (12MA)
Sper pound-1 point equals 50.0001 1985 net Includes from sale. Japanese Export Contracts subscriptions on Jan. 1. 92,36 92,39 91,97 91,70 91,42 91,15 90,69

tor," he said,
"Our aim is to ensure that companies in

temporary difficulties are not forced prema-turely into liquidation without giving them a chance to restore their financial health."

0.04 0.24 0.59 1.09

169,641 129,273

Sper pound-1 point 1,4845 1,4466 1,4755 1,1905 1,4755 1,1905 1,4300 1,3785 1,4350 1,1390 Est, Sales 1,533 P Prev. Day Open Int.

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NEW LOWS 3

Cash Prices

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Big Japanese Store Sales Fell 0.4% in November

TOKYO — Japan's seasonally adjusted index of sales in department stores and large supermarkets fell 0.4 percent, to 126.6, in Novembe from 127.1 in October, when it

Taiwan Allows 3 Banks To Set Up Mutual Funds

TAIPEI — The central bank has authorized three local banks to set up mutual funds in Taiwan for investment abroad, an official said

vestment abroad, an official said Thursday.

The decision is part of government efforts to liberalize capital outflow because of Taiwan's mounting foreign currency reserves, which are expected to reach a record \$22 billion at the end of the year, the official said. Bank of Taiwan, Central Trust of China Taiwan, Central Trust of China and International Commercial Bank of China will start accepting

TOKYO — Export contracts won by lapan's 13 major trading houses rose 13.2 percent in Novem-ber to \$4.32 billion from \$3.82 bil-

lion in October, but the figure represented a fall of 11.5 percent from \$4.88 billion in November 1984,

the Japan Foreign Trade Council said Thursday.

1986 167.7 392 9.79

1986 2945 5.75 1.16

Chile Seeking Debt Rollover

SANTIAGO — Finance Minister Hernan Buchi has asked foreign bank creditors for another 180-day rollover of foreign debt repayments, according to a decree published Thursday in the official parties. Rescheduling contracts agreed to in principle have still to be signed. The rollovers have been routinely agreed to by creditors as negotia-tions with Chile have proceeded smoothly.

The decree said that in view of the rollover, the central bank has agreed also to defer for 180 days lard-currency transfers for foreign debt repayments of private compa-nies while they too limish resched-

Malaysian Trade Surplus

KUALA LUMPUR — Peninsu-KUALA LUMPUR — Peninsular Malaysia's trade surplus in September widened to 261 million ringgit (\$107 million) from 49,1 million ringgit in August and a deficit of 40.6 million in September 1984, the government said Thursday. The January-September trade balance showed a surplus of \$83.5 million ringgit against a deficit of million ringgit against a deficit of 298.8 million in the same period a year earlier, it said.

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AF Increases Its Bid or Union Carbide

led by Our Staff From Despatches W YORK - GAF Corp., the ante in its effort to buy Carbide Corp., announced for the 90 percent of Union e Corp. stock that it does eady own.

previously had bid \$68 for 48 million shares, which is 1,3 percent of Union Carhares outstanding. The new ould be valued at about \$5.1 The old one was valued at \$4.13 billion. Union Carstock closed at \$71 a share, 5 cents, in New York Stock nge trading Tuesday. GAF at \$66.50, up \$2, on the

Juion Carbide's Danbury. cticut, headquarters, a man. Tom Sprick, said the ny had no comment on the JAF move.

week, Union Carbide had red the previous offer with a to bid that it valued at \$85 a _ \$20 in cash and \$65 in ies for 35 percent of its

Street responded to the later by sending Union Car-stock higher. Union Carbide closed at \$72,125 on Thurs-

itachi Sets Date or Start in U.S.

OKYO - Hitachi Ltd. will t producing videotape re-lets in the United States June, a company spokessaid Thursday. itachi Consumer Products

merica loc., the company's subsidiary, is installing asbly equipment at its color vision plant in Anaheim, fornia at a cost of \$1.5 mil-Initial output will be 000 videotape recorders a r, rising to 500,000 to 000 by 1990, the spokes-

will be Hitachi's third overassembly line, following e already set up in West many and Britain. Hitachi be the first Japanese comy to produce the recorders -re United States, but other mese makers have indicated intend to do so, the spokes-

Union Carbide said that if GAF, which already owns slightly more than 10 percent of Union Carbide stock, acquired more than 30 perlay a new offer of \$74 a share cent of Union Carbide shares, Union Carbide would increase the scope of its offer to include 70 percent of Union Carbide stock

outstanding. In a statement announcing its latest offer, GAF, a specialtychemicals and building-materials maker based in Wayne, New Jersey, said it had already secured financing for \$3.75 billion of the \$5.1 billion that its newest bid would

It said its investment banker. Drexel Burnham Lambert, is raising additional senior secured financing "and has provided GAF with a letter stating that it is highly confident that it will obtain the remaining funds necessary to com-plete the tender offer."

The GAF statement said fees relating to the initial \$3.75-billion financing amounted to more than \$32 million and that GAF had committed itself to paying additional related fees of \$16 million.

In a letter to Warren M. Anderson. Union Carbide's chairman and chief executive, GAF's chair-man, Samuel J. Heyman, called on Union Carbide to drop its offer and accept a peaceful merger with GAF "in view of the plain fact that the GAF offer represents both a full price for Carbide shares and a superior alternative to your own exchange offer." (AP, UPI)

All Nippon **Buys Boeings**

(Continued from Page 11) ering components for the 747. It that also brought them into its "7J7" project for a 150-seat plane intended as a competitor to the Airbus A-320.

Airbus Industrie, which has dominated the Asian market, recently won a \$1.2-billion order by Indian Airlines for 31 A-320 air-

But the All Nippon decision is Airbus's second recent defeat in Japan. The national carrier, Japan Air Lines, chose the 767 over the European plane in September

On Thursday a spokesman for from the offering to acquire MGM the Foreign Ministry said the government was neutral in regard to crates casino-hotels in Las Vegas the decision by All Nippon.

British, French to Develop Rapid Modular Computer

Agence France-Presse
PARIS — British and French interests have set up a three-year project to develop a modular computer able to handle 500 million. operations a second, a French company involved in the project said

The computer system, known as Supernode, has a development budget of about 70 million francs (\$9.1 million), according to the French company, Apsis.

It said the European Community's Esprit program, the European Strategic Program for Research and Development in Information Technology, would provide half the money.

Key to the Supernode project is a new integrated circuit by Immon International PLC, a subsidiary of Thorn EMI PLC. The circuit

facilitates connection between calculating units. Each module will have 16 processors, which are individual decentralized computers.

Applications will include image synthesis, computer-assisted design and management, and signal and image processing.

Other participants in the project are the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment and Southampton University in Britain, and Telmat

Resisting Takeover, MidCon Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent Chemical Bank of New York from disclosing confithe natural gas supplier.

and Grenoble University in France.

MidCon said Chemical Bank was the lead bank in providing fi-nancing for the \$2.7-billion takeover attempt, which was launched Dec. 16 by WB Partners, an affiliate of Wagner & Brown and Free-port-McMoRan Inc.

MidCon filed lawsuits in Illinois,

COMPANY NOTES

ACCOR, a French hotel group, and SARI, a Compagnie Générale

des Eaux property subsidiary, are

planning a public offering for Cen-tre National des Industries et des

Techniques, which has about 4,800

square yards (4,000 square meters)

an Accor spokesman said.

Baily Manufacturing Corp. bas begun an offering of \$240 million in debt securities. In a prospectus

filed with the U.S. Securities and

Exchange Commission, it said it plans to use up to \$145 million

from the offering to acquire MGM

exhibition space outside Paris.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOMBARD, Illinois — MidCon

against Chemical Bank, issued by a Corp., trying to ward off a takeover New York state court, covers infor-attempt, said Thursday that it had mation that Chemical obtained in

> ergy two weeks ago. The statement said the New York suit asserts that Chemical Bank used the information to evalpate the risk of backing loans to be used by WB Partners in the offer to

Delaware and New York on Tues- a share for each of MidCon's 41.5 day seeking a preliminary injunction blocking the takeover attempt. ing. (AP, Reuers)

Court Order Against Chemical Bank

May when MidCon was seeking financing to acquire United Energy Resources Inc., MidCon said in a dential financial information about statement. MidCon completed its the natural gas supplier.

\$1.1-billion takeover of United En-

buy MidCon's stock.

WB Partners has offered \$62,50

Deutsche Bank AG, which is

third parties and not exercise any

voting rights, the Federal Cartel Office said. It said it did not there-

Lukens Inc. of Coatesville, Penn-

sylvania, said depressed oil and gas drilling and low prices for foreign

vides engineering services, coats

fore object to the sale.

planning to buy the Flick group for Management Co., an investment 5 billion Deutsche marks (nearly \$2 advisory subsidiary of Japan's Nik-

billion), has pledged to sell the ko Securities Co., has acquired a Flick holdings within a year to 51-percent share in a British invest-

steel plates will cause a fourth-quire all of its common stock for quarter loss. The company pro- \$58 a share in cash. The merger,

petroleum pipes and builds steel Nov. 15, had been assured when plates, materials-handling equip-ment, glass beads and highway 90.2 percent of the voting power of

official said.

Offer 7.9% Financing

Ford, GM

Thursday in announcing cut-rate financing for several car and truck models through Feb. 22.

Ford and GM both said they would offer 7.9-percent financing for deliveries taken from existing inventories.

GM has been losing market share to Ford and Chrysler Corp. Its dealers have an 86-day backlog of unsold cars compared with the desired level of 60 days, according to Automotive News.

ing in a campaign that ended in October. Chrysler currently has an 8.6-percent rate in effect for most of its smaller and midsize cars.

GM offered 7.7-percent financ-

Ford has a 7.9-percent campaign in effect through Jan. 2 for 1985 and 1986 subcompact Escort, Lynx

The Ford financing announced Thursday applies that rate through Feb. 22 to all Tempo and Topaz models, Thunderbird and Cougar models with 3.8-liter V6 engines, Merkur XR4Ti models, F-150 4X2 trucks and Ranger 4X2 trucks.

GM said that among the cars covered by its 7.9-percent financing was the Chevrolet Nova, which has not been selling well.

Other vehicles included some models of the Chevrolet Cavalier and Celebrity; the Pontiac Fiero, Sunbird, 6000, Grand Prix and Bonneville; the Oldsmobile Cutlass Ciera and the Cutlass Supreme; Buick Somerset, Skylark and Cen-tury, and the Cadillac DeVille. Trucks include the Chevrolet El Camino and GMC Caballero.

Nikko International Capital

ko Securities Co., has acquired a

ment advisory company, Fraser Green Ltd., at a cost of £408,000 (about \$580,000), a senior Nikko

Revion Inc. shareholders ap-

proved a merger agreement under which Pantry Pride Inc. will ac-

agreed to by the two companies on

the outstanding shares.

Inflation Mars Brazilian Recovery

(Continued from Page 11) new congress that will have the responsibility of reforming the con-

The political climate does not seem conducive to budget-cutting and austerity.

Mr. Funaro has called on businessmen and union leaders to agree DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. to a temporary freeze in wages and followed General Motors Corp. on prices while the government puts spending cuts into effect. However, business and labor have called on the government to cut spending before asking the private sector to make sacrifices.

Mr. Samey has rejected "recessionary" austerity measures that would be required by the International Monetary Fund as a condition for relinancing the foreign debt. He favors an expansionary economic policy, even if present rates of inflation continue.

But growing inflation, which is widely feared because of the prospect of higher demand and loose fiscal management, threatens labor-manage-ment relations and the government's relations with both

Businessmen are opposed to paying higher taxes, even after a 12-percent rise in industrial output this year, because they say they need to make new investments to keep up with increased consumer demand and exports.

And workers in the big São Paulo industrial unions, now that they have tasted the fruits of economic recovery, are pushing for more gains, not less. The major unions want a reduction in the workweek, without a reduction in pay, from 48 to 40 hours. This is seen by the unions as a way of increasing em-

■ Big Mineral Deposits Found Indications of massive mineral deposits have been found in a large area of the south east Amazon basin, a senior government official

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said Thursday, according to a Unit- Carajas fields, which have proven

Brasilia. Francisco Ferreira, director of the federal Carajas mining project, said geologists detected deposits of iron, copper, gold and tin in the southern Amazonian states of Para

and Maranhão. "We will conduct further geological surveys which should confirm these deposits by the middle of next

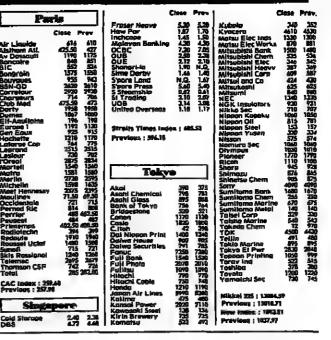
The new finds lie south of the world's major ore reserves.

ed Press International report from reserves of 18 billion tons (16.2 billion metric tons) of iron ore. 80 million tons of manganese, l billion tons of copper and 40 million tons of bauxite, plus smaller deposits of gold, uranium and other valu-

able minerals. Mr. Ferreira said initial surveys by a Japanese technical agency indicated a total mineral region of at least 86,000 square miles (220,000 square kilometers), establishing the southeast Amazon as one of the

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 26 Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated



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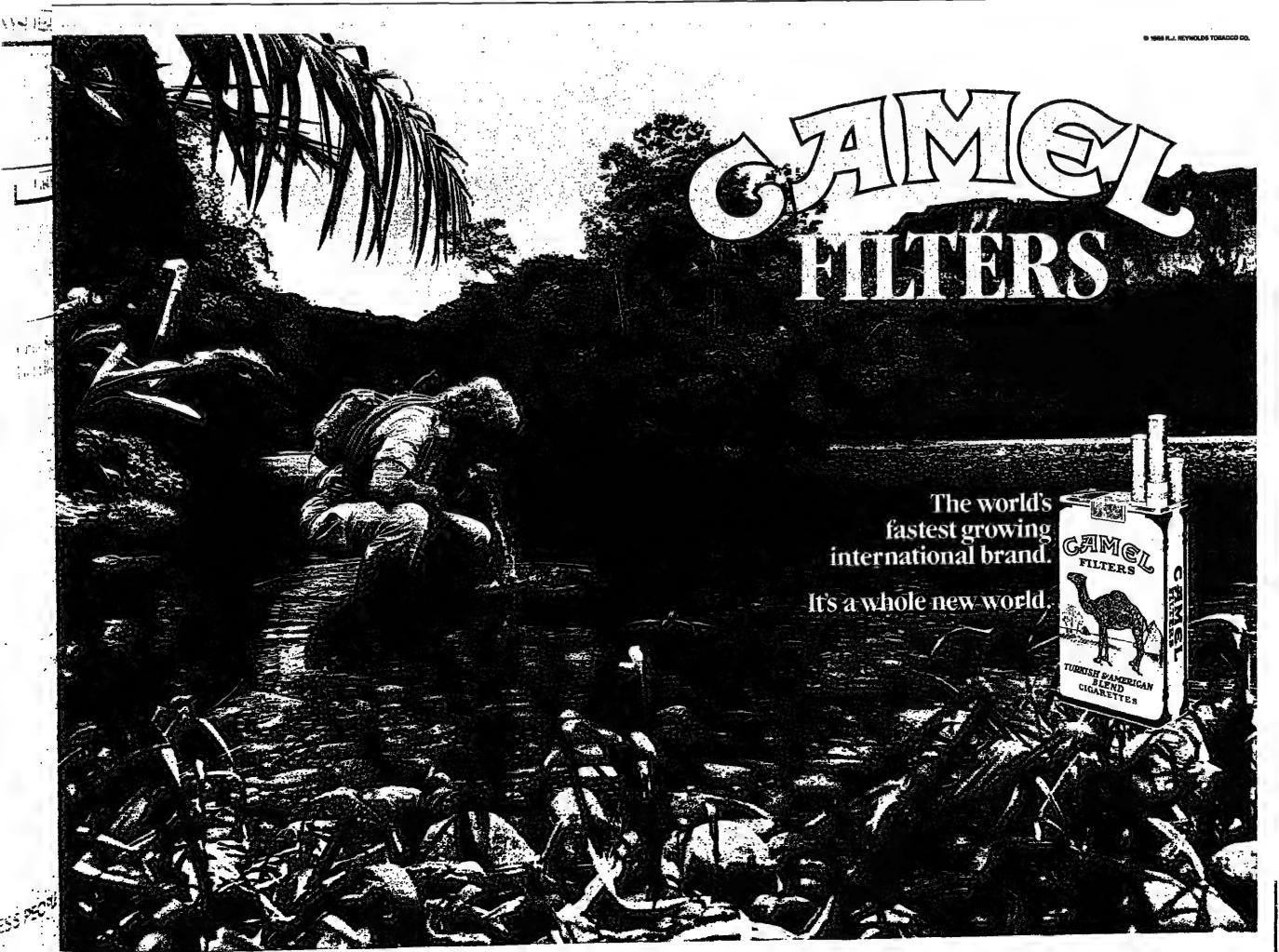
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Notice to the holders of shares in TRUSTCOR INTERNATIONAL FUND

By decision of Trusteer Management Company S.A. and Rovean International Banking Limited (formerly RoyWest Banking Corporation Limited), article 17.1. of the management regulations of Trusteer International Fund is amended

17.1 The fund in established for an unlimited period. It may be discolved The fund is established for an unlimited period. It may be discoved, however, by mutual agreement of the management company and the depositary bank if in their judgment the termination of the undivided co-partyrictorship can best serve the interests of the shareholders. Such decision will be published once in the memorial, recueil special des sociétés et associations of Lunembourg and in at least three newspapers in countries where the shares of the fund are offered and sold, issuance and redemptions of absence in the situation in taken.

By order of the board of





Via The Associated Press

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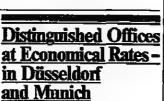
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Deposits at U.S. Thrifts

Up Sharply in November

WASHINGTON - Deposits at federally insured savings and loan associations grew by \$4.33 billion in November, up sharply from the October increase of \$1.74 billion, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported Thursday. However, for the first 11 months of the year, deposits have grown by \$45.47 billion, down from the \$98.38 billion in growth recorded during the same period in 1984.

Analysts have attributed part of the sharp downtum to new federal regulations that have limited the pace at which savings and loans can attract new deposits.

Property of the second 10 70 634 634 646 8% 3% Zimer **Christmas Offers** Fail to Fill Up Planes in U.S.

NEW YORK — U.S. airlines that used steep discounts to help fill planes at Thanksgiving say they did not have as much luck with similar discounts for Christmas.

Most of the big airlines offered some seats at 70 percent off the economy-class fare from Dec. 25 to Dec. 28. Business travel traditionally drops off during Christmas week.

The discount tickets carried restrictions, such

as an advance purchase requirement, designed

from taking advantage of them.

Spokesmen for some the arrines speculated Tuesday that some people who took advantage of the low fares at Thanksgiving might have decided not to fly again so soon afterward.

The political place and a state of the form of the state o The airlines also have announced offers for January, February and March, an off-peak peri-

fers around Dec. 10. Joseph Hopkins, a spokes-man for Chicago-based United, said people might have made their travel plans by then.
"They've had limited impact." he said, agreesing that the Thanksgiving fares were a bigger hit with the public.

John Holard, a spokesman for American Air-

lines in Dallas, called the response to the Christ-mas offer "pretty good," but said it was proba-bly not as successful as the Thanksgiving fare was. American is the second largest U.S. airline

after United Airlines.

Dick Jones. a spokesman at Delta Air Lines' headquarters in Atlanta, said, "I don't have any

much as people might have hoped."

Eastern Airlines, one of the few carriers that made figures available, said bookings were up 10 percent from last year's strong Christmas travel period. Mark Wegel, a spokesman for the Miami-based airline, called that "an excellent response."
Sandra Allen, a spokeswoman for Frontier.
Airlines, said the Denver-based carrier had neal seen "too much stimulation" from the fare cuts.

But she said bookings were already healthy Mr. Jones of Delta said the major airlines were offering the discounts in part to prove that

passengers could find seats as cheap or cheaper than those on no-frills airlines like People Ex-A People Express spokesman, Russell Marchetta, in Newark, New Jersey, said the major

airlines' discounts possibly would take away some business from People, but he said the airline is doing well.

"You increase the size of the pot because more people can afford to fly," he said.

Louis Fourie, an airline analyst for the invest-

nent firm of Mabon, Nugent & Co., said the airlines had avoided a costly fare war by target-ing their offers to bargain hunters, excluding business travelers who would have flown any-

The airlines' revenue probably was staying about even because of the balance between more traffic and lower fares, he said.

ملدًا من المنص

CURRENCY MARKETS

the year. Dealers said that commer-

cial, year-end position-squaring was the main feature of the

post-Christmas session and was

"We're still involved with holi-

day markets, and activity is at ex-

tremely low levels," said Gary

Dorsch, senior money market ana-

lyst with the Chicago commodities brokerage G.H. Miller & Co.

yen, down from 202.90; at 7.6800

All European markets except

Paris remained closed for the holi-

day. There, the U.S. currency was

fixed at midafternoon at 7.7125

French francs, up from 7.6940 on

Tuesday. In later trading in Paris on Thursday, the franc strength-ened to 7.6800 to the dollar.

New York dealers said the dollar

traded in a narrow range between 2,5030 and 2,5070 DM throughout

the session, hitting the lower rate after the Federal Reserve injected

reserves into the banking system

with four-day system repurchase

the Fed's four-day repos, but some

The only important news was

\$1.4275 from \$1.4260.

in New York, the dollar ended at

confined to odd orders.

rgan Executives Switch Posts

Brenda Erdmann august Herald Tribune ON - Morgan Guaranty said two senior managers stment banking activities itch posts in June.

nk said David Band, sepresident in the bank's k-headquarters and head unding services group, we to London to become g director of Morgan Ltd., the bank's Euronderwriting and market-

Mayer Jr., a senior vice of the bank and managlor of Morgan Guaranty ondon, will move to New take over from Mr. Band of the funding services

Signal Inc., the U.S. inconglomerate, said its inal unit, which was formed
month, had begun organizerations on a geographical
eration of the deposition of the conglored in the conglored i line, said it had appointed
P. Leromis as regional vice
of or Europe, the Middle
of Africa. He is based in his new position. The comexpected to shortly an-the appointment of Ernest aizel as regional vice presi-Japan, South Korea and ased in Tokyo.

managing director of its British-based subsidiary, Foster Wheeler Ltd. He succeeds Donald New-unit Mr. Williams was senior vice bold who remains chairman of the president and director of worldunit. Mr. Chatman previously was director of the process plants division of Societé Foster Wheeler Française, a Paris-based subsid-

National Westminster Bank PLC has named Roy Haines to the new post of group treasurer. He was treasurer and assistant general manager, international banking di-

Sogemin (Holdings) Ltd. has named David C. Blundell managing director and chairman of its idiary companies, succeeding Frank Gregory, who retired Soge-min is the British arm of the Bruswide in minerals, metals and related products.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. of London said Michael Ladenburg, a director, would be general manager of the branch that its Schroder Securities (Japan) Co. unit has received permission to

search, Heinrich Looser, has been named chairman of the Swiss Society for Financial Analysts. He suc-

wide equity trading for the parent. Novo Industri A/S, the Danish biotechnology concern, said Kim A. Huez, its executive vice president in charge of engineering and the gover logistic functions, would leave the markets. company at year's end. Novo said Twenty his functions would, until further age houses and two individual bronotice, be assumed by the chief

operating officer, Niels W. Hohn. GTE Corp. said it has named Armen der Marderosian to bead the new Tactical Systems division shares were very strict, in reaction of its Government Systems unit to a market crash in 1982. He was assistant general manager of GTE's Communication Systems unit. Tactical Systems will produce sels-based group Societé Générale communications equipment under des Minerais, which trades world a \$4.3-billion U.S. Army contract recently won with Paris-based

> Pacific Gas & Electric Co. of San. Francisco said Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, has been named to its board. He succeeds L.W. Lane Jr., who left to become U.S. ambassador to Australia.

Westpac Banking Corp. of Sydney said its managing director, R.J. White, had agreed to continue in that post for two years beyond his ceeds Michel Petitpierre of Pictet & normal retirement in October 1986. Extel Group PLC, the informa-Merrill Lyach & Co., the New has opened a representative office of heavy industrial plants, ned William C. Chatman

Merrill Lyach & Co., the New has opened a representative office of heavy industrial plants, ned William C. Chatman

Stock Exchange, has named John

Hynes as manager.

New Stock Exchange Opens In Turkey, First in 60 Years

ISTANBUL - Turkey's first to do more to encourage companies stock exchange in more than 60 years was opened here Thursday by Deputy Prime Minister I. Kaya Er-

The new trading floor for securi-ties is part of a plan drawn up by the government to regulate capital

Twenty-five banks, nine brokerkers are licensed to operate.

The exchange's chairman, Mu-barrem Karsli, said rules for admission as a broker and for trading of

That summer, Turkey's leading brokerage house banker, Kastell, collapsed because of the default of some borrowers. The collapse brought down three small banks, whose certificates of deposit Kastelli was selling.

The government set up a capital markets commission in Ankara and drew up strict rules for market op-

Brokers did not anticipate extensive trading in the new exchange. No shares were traded Thursday. family ownership of most big Turk-ish industrial companies, not many shares reach the marketplace.

Although there are more than 600 companies registered at the ex-change, only 40 to 50 of them were previously traded through the bro-

Soles in 1804 Law 3 P.A. Ch'ye

164 164 164 614 614 614 212 76 25....

Mr. Karsli urged the government

to issue shares and people to buy Turkish brokers do most of their

business in bonds. Government and private-sector bonds issued in the first 10 months of this year totaled 469 billion lira (about \$820 million).

Peru's Threat On Oil Assets

(Continued from Page 11)

"only if an agreement favorable to the national interest" were reached. Otherwise, he said, the state-run PetroPeru will take over the companies' oil exploration and producon activities.

Mr. Garcia set a deadline of midnight Thursday for the companies to accept the conditions.

He said the companies also would have to agree to share ex-ploitation of new oil deposits with PetroPeru, as well as to build pipelines and to keep profits under 50 percent of their per-barrel sales

In New York, a spokesman for Occidental said late Thursday that he had no detailed word on how the talks were progressing. Negotiations are continui the spokesman said. He declined to

countries are strengthening, a sig-

nal that growth forecasts may have

to be revised upward, a business

research organization reported

The Conference Board said the

index of the United States, which

had shown almost no growth three

months ago, increased to an annual

rate of 4 percent in December.

(AFP, Renters, WP)

nical move to ease year-end pres-

Dollar Ends Mixed in U.S. Trading

NEW YORK - The dollar closed mixed to slightly weaker in sures," a bank trader said. U.S. trading Thursday in what traders termed the dullest day of Meanwhile, the Canadian dollar remained on the defensive on both

technical and fundamental grounds, dealers said. The Canadian currency fell in New York to \$1.4000 against its U.S. cousin from \$1.3990 Tuesday, after hovering above the key \$1.40-Level throughout the day.

Dealers pegged the dollar's nearterm trading range at \$1,4000 to \$1,4030 and said it would likely fall further to about \$1,4100.

Lower Canadian interest rates 2.5030 DM, down marginally from Tuesday's close of 2.5080; at 202.75 and declining prices for commod-

people think even that was a tech- ities that Canada exports, including oil, lumber and minerals, continued to hurt the Canadian unit, analysts said.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, meanwhile, the dollar rose slightly to 202.91 ven from Tuesday's close of 202.60 after the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said in a television interview that the yen's exchange value has reached a reasonable level."

Mr. Sumita, who made the remark during an interview with a reporter of the Japan Broadcasting Corp., did not refer to a specific

dollar/ven level. (Resters, AP. UPI)

2.1030 Swiss francs, down from 2.1070. The British pound rose to

(Continued from Page 11) electronic medium for storing and manipulating information. It now costs about as much to "print" a chip as it does a newspa-

"The drop in the cost of microprocessors pretty much made this all possible," said Mr. Wozniak, who built the Apple computer and the personal computer indusby - around these low-cost silicon

A new company of Nolan Bush-nell, co-founder of Atari Corp., has found a way to use silicon to make teddy bears talk, or at least mum-

Ron Milner is the designer of the popular toy A.G. Bear for the company, Axlon. He said that inside the bear is a microphone connected to a chip that converts sound waves into a computer series of binary

digits.
The catch is that the chip doesn't digitize every single sound. Instead, it "subsamples" the sound it hears. Then it plays back that sample through its amplifier.

Meantime, advances in liquid crystal display technologies — dis-play media that allow crystals to recreate high-resolution color have made lightweight, low-cost and hand-held television sets a con-

Thursday's

Via The Associated Press

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10 percent, compared with 6 percent three months ago. NEW YORK - Leading economic indexes in seven of the world's nine major industrialized

Italy was at 9 percent, a 1-percentage-point increase; West Germany 8 percent, up from 7 percent, and Canada 7 percent, up from 5 percent, France's rate was 5 per-cent, a 1-percentage-point drop, but the board said the figure was still strong compared with France's 1969-79 growth rate of 4 percent.

The major exceptions were Japan, where the annual rate weak-ened from 9 percent to 1 percent, and Britain, which dropped from 2 The strongest rate was Austra-lia's at 13 percent, the same as in September, followed by Taiwan at rizing the survey.

"While the latest gains are mod-

Economic Indexes Improve in 7 Major Nations It defined the leading index as a

measurement projecting the future direction of the economy, based on a broad selection of major indica-Taken in total, the annual index

for all nine countries amounted to 5 percent in December, compared with 4 percent in September.

erate in most countries, the economic aigns are now better than generally expected," Edgar R. Fiedler, the board's economic counselor, said in the summary. "If current trends continue, most economic forecasts may well have to

The summary said the economicperformance indexes in the nine countries, which track current economic conditions, continue to advance but the pace remains slow with the exception of Australia's index of 10 percent.

Japan's performance index has slowed from 3 percent to 1 percent,

the summary said. The Japanese economy has been sharply affected by the rapid appreciation of the Founded in 1916, the Conference Board is a New York-based

group that conducts research and publishes studies on business economics and management experi-

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58 Zany C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

A Selection of Noteworthy Nonfiction Books Published in 1985

Following is a selection of nonfiction books reviewed in The New York Times since the Christmas issue of 1984. Quoted comments are from The Book novelist and lesbian advocate. Review.

Autobiography and Biography

ALONG WITH YOUTH: Hemingway, the Early Years. By Peter Griffin. (Oxford) A "wonderful and intimate book" that "brings to life the young Hemingway with all his charm, vitality, good looks [and] passionate dedication to writing.

BRIGHAM YOUNG: American Moses. By Leonard J. Arrington. (Knopf) "Replaces older, badly flawed biographies and gives readers as good a picture as they are likely to get of the man who assumed leadership" of the Mormons in 1844.

CAVOUR, By Denis Mack Smith, (Knopf) An "extraordinary saga of deception, ruthlessness, blun-ders and turns of fortune in the life of the man who more than anyone else brought about the unification of Italy in 1861.

CHAPLIN: His Life and Art. By David Robinson. (McGraw-Hill) The Times of London film critic's "account of Chaplin's career as filmmaker, actor, director, writer, husband, producer, composer, lover and tycoon is . . . certainly the major biography thus

THE DANGEROUS SUMMER. By Ernest Hemingway. (Scribners) A posthamously edited version of Hemingway's 1959 account (parts were published in Life in 1960) of a summer-long duel between Spain's two leading matadors.

FDR. By Ted Morgan. (Simon & Schuster) This "one-volume biography" provides "a fascinating three-dimensional portrait" of "a great man with hu-

man frailties." GIACOMETTI. By James Lord. (Farrar, Strans & Giroux) A "fascinating" gossipy biography that shows that the Swiss sculptor was "one of the few artists of our time to lead a life, rather than to make a career.

and to pursue art as a religion as well as a vocation. HENRY JAMES: A Life. By Leon Edel. (Harper & Row) A one-volume condensation and revision of the author's five-volume work, "one of the most ambitious of modern life histories."

IVY: The Life of L Compton-Burnett. By Hillary Spurling. (Knopf) The reclusive British novelist Ivy Compton-Burnett died in 1969. This "voluminous" biography is "intelligent, richly detailed, warm and

OUR THREE SELVES: The Life of Raddyffe

ROBERT CAPA: A Biography. By Richard Whelan. (Knopf) "As portrayed in Richard Whelan's fact-packed, fast-paced biography." Robert Capa "was a lovable libertine who became the world's greatest war photographer."

THE TRUE CONFESSIONS OF AN ALBINO TERRORIST. By Breyten Breytenbach. (Farrar, Strans & Giroux) The political and literary memoirs of "the pre-eminent living Afrikaans poet," who spent seven years in a South African prison.

T. S. ELIOT: A Life. By Peter Ackroyd. (Simon & Schuster) Given the fact that Peter Ackroyd was not allowed to quote from the poet's unpublished works and letters and was limited in what he could quote from Eliot's published works, this is "as good a biography as we have any right to expect."

WALLACE STEVENS: A Mythology of Self. By Milton J. Bates (University of California) A "comprehensive biological study" that "documents how the poer's life ran a soberly determined course worthy of his most stolid Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestor."

WOMAN IN THE CRESTED KIMONO: The Life of Shibue Io and Her Family Drawn from Mori Ogai's "Shibue Chusai." By Edwin McClellan. (Yale) Mori Ogai's "Shibue Chusai" (1916) is the "chronicle of a scholarly doctor who lived in the last decades of pre-modern Japan" and who died in 1858. Edwin McClellan focuses on the life of one character in the book - Shibue Io, "a remarkable woman" who was Chusai's fourth wife and who outlived him by 26

History

BRIBES, By John T. Noonan Jr. (Macmillan) This history of bribery from ancient times to the present is also concerned with "morals, religious doctrine and literary criticism."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1945-1951: Arab Nationalism, the United States, and Postwar Imperialism. By Wm. Roger Louis. (Oxford) Based on a staggering amount of recently release official and private papers," this "magnificent and comprehensive" book "mravels with compelling de-tail the way in which the British official mind engaged in [an] imperial and strategic juggling act, as it sought to preserve national interests."

EAGLE AGAINST THE SUN: The American War With Japan. By Ronald Spector. (Free Press) Demonstrating "depth, breadth and careful scholarship," this history is the "most concise and comprehensive account so far of the Pacific war from the American point of view."

THE FALL OF SAIGON: Scenes From the Sudden End of a Long War. By David Butler. (Simon & Schuster) "Imitating the format employed . . . in 'Is Paris Burning?" David Butler "presents some extraordinary vignettes from what he aptly describes as the Fellini-like atmosphere" of South Vietnam as the Communists took over in 1975.

GERMAN BIG BUSINESS AND THE RISE OF HITLER. By Henry Ashby Turner Jr. (Oxford) This "absorbing" account of "the personal and imancial links" between German business and Nazism argues that "big-business money was of marginal importance to the rapidly expanding Hitler movement."

HEART OF EUROPE: A Short History of Poland. By Norman Davies, (Oxford) The author of "God's Playground: A History of Poland" has written a work with "sweep, a rare analytical depth and a courageous display of . . . personal convictions."

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE: Settings and Rituals. By Spiro Kostof. (Oxford) "A magnificent guided tour through mankind's architecture from prehistoric caves to the extension of Harvard University's

THE LONG MARCH: The Untold Story, By Harrison E. Salisbury (Cornelia & Michael Bessie/Harper & Row) An "engrossing and revealing" re-creation of the Chinese Red Army's 1934-35 Long March by a former New York Times foreign correspondent.

THE SOONG DYNASTY. By Sterling Seagrave. (Harper & Row) The lives and times of Charlie Soong's three sons and three daughters, who "carved out a permanent niche in the steamy politics of the Chinese republic in the years from its founding in 1911 to its fall in 1949."

Current Affairs and Social Comment

AFRICA: The People and Politics of an Emerging Continent. By Stanford J. Ungar (Simon & Schuster) "This thoughtful safari through sub-Saharan Africa
. . . generally maps out the history and salient modern features of the place with cool clarity and without dogma or pontification."

THE BUTTON: The Pentagon's Strategic Command and Control System. By Daniel Ford. (Simon & Schuster) Drawing "attention to some fundamental problems of nuclear strategy," the author introduces The layman to the world of radars, surveillance medlites and nuclear command posts."

FINAL CUT: Dreams and Disaster in the Maker "Heaven's Gate." By Steven Bach. (Morrow) A readable and enlightening account of the morie business in general, and the \$36-million film fireco in

particular, that would itself make a good movie. FUNNY MONEY. By Mark Singer. (Knopf) "A down-and-dirty look at the people who fed off the boom in oil and gas exploration" in the late 1970s, and

the collapse of the Penn Square bank. HOLY DAYS: The World of a Hasidic Family, By Lis Harris. (Summit) A "beautiful portrait" of an ultra-Orthodox Jewish family from Crown Heights. Brooklyn, told "with precision and elegance."

ILLITERATE AMERICA. By Jonathan Kozol (Doubleday) A passionate yet "carefully documented" examination of the plight of "60 million illiterate and semiliterate American adults."

Politics in Iran. By Roy Mottahedeh. (Simon & School ter) A work of "reconciliation and reflection," this book rises above "the current feud between Iran and the West [and] leaves open the possibility of a world beyond one of rage and bitterness." NICARAGUA: Revolution in the Family. By Shir-

THE MANTLE OF THE PROPHET: Religion and

ley Christian. (Random House) "Very much a reporter's book." this study of what happened in revolutionary Nicaragua, by a Pulitzer Prize-winner, now a reporter for The New York Times, focuses on American policy and missed opportunities.

THE PENTAGON AND THE ART OF WAR The Question of Military Reform, By Edward N. Luttwak (Simon & Schuster) "The author, a hawkish advocate of increased defense spending but nonetheless a severe critic of the military establishment, make a very persuasive case for radical and fundaments reform of the U.S. military.

SO FAR FROM GOD: A Journey to Central America, By Patrick Marnham. (Elisabeth Sifton) Viking) "A book of travels . . . reflecting the whites and incidents" experienced by a British reporter "as he wandered overland down California, through Mexico and into Central America."

WAITING: The Whites of South Africa. By Vincent Crapanzano. (Random House) This account of the anthropologist author's encounters with white South Africans in a small country town in 1980-8) is "insightful into the processes of deception and self-

the tarmac and not at 40,000 feet.

That left the problem of what next to do first, so he set his sights on leading a motorcy-cle caravan of his friends through the Soviet

Union, in 1979. It had never been done, or at least not since World War II, for the simple

reason that the Soviet Union had not permitted it. So Forbes made the first of many calls to

Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Pe-troleum and chum of Leonid Brezhnev, and the

thing was done, faster than you can say "The capitalists will fight among themselves for the

privilege of selling us the rope with which to hang them.

In the Soviet Union the Capitalist Tools

encountered lies, bugged hotel rooms, body

odor, slow service and paeans to Stalin, according to the book. The one bright spot came when

their motorcycle tour-packs were jimmied open and robbed in Red Square in broad daylight while they were inside the Krenis

admiring the Faberges. Having made a taily, Forbes's son Bob announced, "I'm afraid

Another call to Hammer produced a China

opening. No one had ever ballooned and mo-

tortycled there. "Firstness is always fun," says Forbes, "and it's the one record that no one

else can break." But in China the Tools were

presented with a dilemma: Their consummate-

ly gracious hosts would not allow the balloon.

emblazoned with FORBES MAGAZINE HAILS CHINA-U.S. FRIENDSHIP, to fly

untethered. It was all right to float it above a stadium, but it had to be tied.

Forbes, however, contrived to have the tether slip, and off he went, to the great consternation of Mr. Chen, their guide. He landed not far away, in the middle of an artillery base, where he was greeted not as an incoming bomb

but as a welcome curiosity. Lest Mr. Chen be sent off to be re-educated, Forbes explained hir

action in a toast that night to the minister se sport and culture: "It wasn't to be naughty or unfriendly. It was to demonstrate the sport of ballooning. A balloon is not meant to be tied

down. It's part of the wind. It's a beautiful

thing to see — if you're not with the security section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs." As one who can claim to have helped intro-

duce the Frisbee to China two years after President Richard M. Nixon's first visit, I

sympathize with Forbes about the value of this kind of diplomacy. Balloons are inherently friendly. That might not stop the Russians

from shooting one down, but to most of the world they are objects of gaiety and pleasure, borne gracefully and silently by the wind.

There isn't anybody who doesn't love a bal-

loon," says one of the Forbes gang drifting over the French countryside, waving back at

the children who have come out to see the

The crowds that came out to see the yellow

sphinx-shaped balloon over Cairo, the 240-

foot-high balloon replica of Pakistan's inde-

pendence monument and the giant elephant balloon over Thailand must have sensed that a nation capable of producing a man of such

gestures is friendly and decent and good-willed. Forbes is to be congratulated for that as well as for having produced such a delightful

Christopher Buckley, author of "Steaming to Bamboola" and the forthcoming "The White House Mess," wrote this review for The Wash-

extraordinary thing above.

PEANUTS









BLONDIE

















WIZARD of ID



SIRE!

THE IF I GIVE YOU A JOB AND GET YOU BACK ON YOUR FEET, WILL THE GOVERNMENT DID THIS TO ME! GOVERNMENT DID THIS TO ME YOU STILL GIPPLY THE SIGN P

REX MORGAN



JFM DAVPS



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

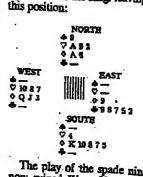
ALSO

ON the diagramed deal, South was given the op-portunity to demonstrate his considerable skill in card play. North's four no-trump bid was natural, and the response was an acceptance that showed one

The club lead was won in the dummy and two top spades were cashed, incovering the bad split. It was now tempting to cash the ace and king of diamonds, hoping for a good break in that suit, but that would have been fatal as the

a club to the ace, and the play of the heart jack forced West heart nine to make his slam. to cover with the queen. Durymy own with the king, leaving this position:

ington Post.



₽EQ

WEST (D)

EAST 4 J 761

0 0 10 8 7 63 . 0 0 3 3 2 0 9 4J 1098753 cards lie. Instead, South continued spades, conceding a trick to the jack. East returned reluctantly with a heart, and

CONIT SUBGO THROYP WHAT MOST VACATIONERS SEEM TO BE THESE DAYS. DUMEGS lumbles: SNACK ELITE ORPHAN BELLOW

How can somethin' that takes so long to

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME.

by Henri Arroid and Bob Lee

GET HERE BE OVER SO FAST ?"

WEATHER

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Borcelona	15	39	7	45	ä	Monito	72025	48 77	21	97 70	픱
Beforade	11	52	4	39	ä	New Delti	17	*	15	59	ä
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Budapest	5	41	1	34		Taipei	19	66	77	63	ď
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Zurich	ā	44	i	34	ř	Detroit	-10	14	-19	-2	SW
	_		•	-	•	Honotyty	27	al.	16	61	fr
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BOOKS with gratitude that the mission foundered on

AROUND THE WORLD ON HOT AIR & TWO WHEELS

By Malcolm Forbes. 271 pages. \$24.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Buckley HERE comes Malcolm Forbes roaring into his charesu at the head of a pack of blackleather-suited bikers wearing "CAPITALIST TOOLS" colors and hell bent for fole gras. There goes Malcolm Forbes in a whoosh of propane, heaven bent in a hot-air balloon the shape and approximate size of the château.

A reporter once asked Forbes for the secret of his success. His answer: "Hard work, imagination, perseverance and a father who left me \$100 million." Malcolm Forbes is a guiltless, happy man, and, to judge from this book — a coffee-table adventure book written with a half dozen or so of his bike-and-balloon companroad and in the air. There is something winning about a hugely rich man who is at peace with himself and humanity and who likes to have

fun on the grand scale. He owns, aside from Forbes magazine and the château in Normandy, estates more or less all over the world, including an island in Fiji. He also owns a DC-9, a yacht large enough to invade the Falkland Islands, and a huge collection of works by Faberge. And 30 motorcycles. He picked up that particular bug when he was 48 (he's now 66), and promptly became an enthusiast. This book is perhaps the only place you will find it argued that motorcycles can ncrease human life expectancy - and Forbes is probably the only person who could make it

sound convincing.

Sometime later he picked up ballooning —
in a big way, characteristically, since Forbes does not do things in a small way. Described and photographed in this book are his trips across the United States, through Europe, Russia, China and the Middle and Far East,

He likes firsts. In 1973, a year after his first ascent, he became the first man to cross the United States by hot-air balloon. It took just over a month. He landed, somewhat ingloriously, in the freezing water of Chesapeake Bay. Two years later he almost became the first to cross from California to Europe by helium balloon. It was a grand undertaking. One reads the account of the nearly disastrous launch

Solution to Previous Puzzle

YALE KLEM SOO LOD ETHNICAL

ARAB HEIST AGAL MAYO ACT MORO

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INATESHOO OCHRE OENO SABE PETER

BANTERED POMP

SPORTS

bdul-Jabbar at 38: Still Dancing to the Music of Time

By Roy S. Johnson New York Times Service

LEWOOD, California - The rhythm by which Abdul-Jabbar has played, and lived, for most of cars has always been a different one. From the ings of his signature skyhook in junior-high unds to his days as a mainstream member of the conterculture and onward through this, his 17th n the National Basketball Association, he has been natic of a generation whose ideal was to bow to no ill - sing no one's song - but its own.

trek hasn't been easy: Abdul-Jabbar has been note times than should have been his share. At points, he has refused to play for his country's e team (1968) as a protest against racism in the States, his religious beliefs were scorned by some 3 of the news media and some fans when he ced his conversion to Islam and changed his name w Akindor (1971); his first marriage was torn is stills were denigrated by observers who felt his had passed long ago, and his house and most possessions were destroyed in a fire three years ist summer came another loss, when a California warded custody of his fourth child, Amir, to her with whom his relationship had recently ended.

the struggles, Abdul-Jabbar has made his music e is the league's oldest player, yet is still the most il spirit of the talent-rich Los Angeles Lakers. the most prolific NBA scorer ever, he leads his 7th a 22.5-point average, and only Earvin Johnson again more than his 31.4 minutes per game. Amid oung and gifted athletes as Johnson, James Worthy, Scott and the surprising rookie A.C. Green, Abdulr is a primary reason that the defending world sons have exploded to a 24-3 record, the best start in mchise's 38 years of the existence.

it Abdul-Jabbar's unique rhythm has endured is a se to many and a shock to some. "I simply don't how he does it," says Jerry West, the Laker general get, who retired 11 years ago at 36. "His legs should ne, his timing and quickness should be gone. But he ill make the great pass or get his shot when he needs could go on forever."

Although pro basketball has evolved toward faster and more physical play since the then-Lew Alcindor left UCLA in 1969, his style hasn't changed much through the years. Grace is still the standard; he cares about it. A missed skyhook or inexcusable turnover will elicit andible self-deprecation, and if he is charged with a foul he feels he didn't commit, he'll wave his long arms, yank off his goggles and do a frantic rag-doll twist that makes him look like a tall child whose favorite toy has been taken away.

And the Los Angeles center is continuing his success when he isn't even supposed to be playing. Before last season, he said 1984-85 would be his final one. But last Dec. 5 he said he had agreed to play another season —at a cost of \$2.1 million to the Lakers' relieved owner, Jerry Buss. Last summer, Abdul-Jabbar said he had no plans to play after 1985-86, but during training camp he signed a contract to play yet another season, his 18th (no one else has played more than 16), in 1986-87. At the end of that season's playoffs, he will be 40.

After that? The rhythm will go on. Earlier this month he signed a five-year MCA Records contract that will allow him to produce at least two albums of new jazz talent each year. He will also oversee the re-release of vintage jazz and blues albums produced under various labels decades ago and now in MCA's possession.

The contract provides him with the ideal vehicle for making the sometimes traumatic transition into life after basketball. As he put it: "The prospect of being paid to travel around the world and listen to music is just as exciting as it has been being paid to play basketball."

But why the decision to keep playing? He says it's a compilation of the effects of the forces that have strongly influenced his life. For many years he has said he did not want to be an athlete who played despite diminished skills; one of the reasons he has been yes and no about his

skins; one of the reasons he has been yes and no about his retirement plans is that he finds he can still play.

"I could leave without any regrets," he says. "I've had a remarkable career by any standards. But I felt I was still able to do most of the things I always could. It just wasn't

have played one more."

His team's success is another cause for fending off tetirement. Dating to last January, the Lakers have been all but invincibile, winning 74 of 88 games, including a 15-

'I could leave without any regrets. But I felt I was still able to do most of the things I always could. It just wasn't the right time.'

4 mark in the playoffs. "Work is still work," says Abdul-Jabbar. "But winning is definitely fun. I've enjoyed the

success a lot more than I've emoyed the records."

Other than trying to find time to spend with his children, Abdul-Jabbar says the reconstruction of his expansive Bel-Air house is his most important obligation. In the fire, he lost almost all of his most treasured books, his valuable rugs and art works, as well as perhaps his fondest possession — a lifetime of music, a collection of jazz albums that numbered in the thousands. "They didn't get very much out," he says sortly. "A few odds and ends."

But out of the rubble emerged a new discovery, and even a reward that has paved the way to his future.

He found that people cared. For months after the fire, Abdul-Jabbar was besieged with gifts of albums. "People came out of nowhere all the time," he says. "After a game on the standard in the land the true of deladic same. we had played in St. Louis, these two old ladies came running up to the team bus waving these albums in the air and saying. Here, we want you to have these.' Than's all they wanted. It was something."

The payoff for his future came with the signing of the MCA contract; in sports-speak, it's three years guaranteed with a two-year option. Abdul-Jabbar will be producing albums under his own label, Cranberry. It won't be his first experience with music as a way of

Abdul-Jabbar frets about knowing when that time will be.

"The No. 1 pressure on him is keeping up his level of play.

When he retires, he wants you to write, 'He probably could of the provisions in his Laker contract that provide him. with use of The Forum for a specified number of nights annually for promoting concerts. Among those whose concerts he has overseen are Tom Petry and the Heart-breakers, Diana Ross, Lionel Richie and Tima Turner.

The pressures on him now will be greater than in promoting those one-night stands. "You've got to produce in both places," says Collins, who negotiated the contract with MCA. "If he can produce on the same level as he does in basketball, there is the possibility that Cranberry can come a major record company."

MCA was drawn to Abdul-Jabbar not only because of his well-chronicled love of jazz, but also because of the way he has, in recent years, lowered the barriers he put up way he has, in recent years, lowered the barriers in put up during his youth to separate himself from the news media. "I think they're hoping that he'll be a magnet that will draw young artists to MCA that might otherwise go to CBS or any other company," says Collins — the kid from Detroit or the Bronx who thinks, "Won't anybody listen to me? His style will be, 'Hey, we need you.

Even before his contract was signed, Abdul-Jabbar was at work in his new vocation. After a recent game against Dallas, he slipped into Hop Sing's, a popular club in Marina Del Rey, to listen to a group that had sent him a tape. The reason; "Just to let them know I was there." Besides the chance to develop new talent. Abdul-Jabbar

sees an opportunity to help correct some of the injustices elieves jazz musicians have endured for decad "In this country, jazz musicians weren't considered artists, just entertainers. Few people appreciated their artistry. Part of that has to do with the attitudes of this

country. Jazz has its roots in the Afro-American culture, which as a group has been suppressed for long time.
"It's sad that a lot of American artists were forced to live in Europe because of the lack of appreciation and racism that existed over here. Herbie Hancock, Dexter Gordon and a lot of others lived there for long periods. Some of them even died over there. But they had to go.

"Jazz clubs even have a different ambiance in other parts of the world. Once when I was in Paris, this guy grabbed me and said he just had to take me to this club.



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar: The rhythm will go on.

We got there and there was no band, but the jukebox was fantastic! It had everything you could ever want and the people were loving it.

His eyes had brightened, his expression had changed. "I've known places like that all my life," he said, "Jazz is confined to small cabarets over here. Getting the music before the public in the right manner is what I hope to do."
The beat to which Abdul-Jabbar plays basketball will assuredly end sometime soon. But it seems that all his success and adversity have helped him find a way to make

own by 25, Knicks ally to Beat Celtics

W YORK - On Christmas the Miracle on 34th Street if a block south.

my four years here, this is by the greatest comeback," said h Hubie Brown said after his

NBA FOCUS

York Knicks overcame a 25third-quarter deficit Wedneso bear the Boston Celtics 113he soul of Madison Square

ien backed a very young he said, "and turned the entum in our favor." The tal-Patrick Ewing had a lot to do it too. The rookie center led charge with a career-high 32 is, including 18 in the fourth ter, and gulled in 11 rebounds. Ewing's performance, Brown It was so easy, so effortless.

is staggering."

Ve lost because there was a lid te basket in OT," said the Celech, K.C. Jones. "We couldn't get defensive rebounds in the ad overtime, and Ewing took it the day's only other game, and beat the Los Angeles

ew York won its their third ght, matching its longest streak

of the season. Boston, which had not lost to the Knicks since the 1984 playoffs, fell for the fifth time in nine games.

"It proved we have heart," Ewing said. "I told you before - we're not losers, we were just losing." Boston led, 23-14, after one quarter and by 46-32 at halftime. With 6:39 left in the third quarter, New York had scored but a single point in the period, and the Celucs ed, 58-33.

"When we were down 25," Ewing said, "we called time out and said, 'Let's everybody hold his man scoreless for two minutes. Three minutes later, we were down only 13. At the end of the quarter it was 10 and I knew we had a chance."

The Knicks closed to 63-53 by

the end of the period, and with 2:23 left in regulation time, Ewing — who had scored 12 straight points -pulled them within two by sinking a hook shot. Rory Sparrow tied the game at 86 with 34 seconds left. Knick starters Louis Orr and Pat Cummings fouled out in the first overtime, But with 1:37 left, New to tie it 97-97 on Trent Tucker's 3pointer with 11 seconds remaining. New York outscored Boston, 16-3,



in the first 4:34 of the second over- Patrick Ewing, whose career-high 32 points paced New (UPI, NYT, AP) York's victory, taking the ball past Robert Parish of Boston.

Norseth Sparks Blue All-Stars Past Gray, 27-20

joyed watching the pass-happy at-tack of Purdue, got a chance to try a version of it in the 48th annual Blue-Gray college football all-star game here Wednesday.

Norseth, directing the Blue of-fense, which was coached by Purdue's Leon Burtnett, passed for 228 yards and the winning touchdown m a 27-20 victory over the Gray.

"We came out throwing and that's the kind of offense I like," said Norseth, who passed for 168 yards in the first half.

Both offenses exploded early, and at halftime the Gray held a 20-19 lead. But Norseth put the Blue on top for good midway through the third quarter with a 16-yard TD to Purdue wide receiver Steve Griffin followed by a two-point conversion pass to Greg Baty of Stanford.

- "We started out throwing a lot tothe backs, but after the Gray ad-justed Michael did a great job of hitting the wideouts," said Burtnett. "It's hard to adopt in a few days to an offense you've never seen, but he did amazingly well."

But that's just what more than when they came to Montgomery for practice week. Running back Allen Pinkett called it "enhancing our NFL draft position."

We were determined to win this one," said Pinkett, Notre Dame's all-time leading rusher. "The North had lost the last three games."

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — most valuable player. Pinkett, with first half for the winners' other most valuable player. Pinkett, with first-half points.

Kansas quarterback Michael Norseth, who says he has always ensured the Blue's top offensive was named the game's the first half for the winners' other derson scored the other Gray touchdown in the second quarter.

Ken Karcher of Tulane gave the Gray drove deep into Blue for the winners' other most valuable player. Pinkett, with two touchdown in the second quarter.

The Gray drove deep into Blue for the winners' other most valuable player. Pinkett, with two touchdown in the second quarter.

The Gray drove deep into Blue for the winners' other most valuable player. Pinkett, with two touchdown in the second quarter.

player. Syracuse place-kicker Don touchdown passes in the first quar-McAulay kicked two field goals in ter. Florida running back Neal An-

ter, but the defense held both times. Willie Pless of Kansas, who recovered a fumble to kill one of the threats, was the winners' top defensive player. Napoleon McCallum of Navy, gaining a game-high 106 yards on 14 carries, was named the Gray's outstanding offensive play-er and Mississippi State's Aaron Pearson its defensive standout The Blue scored first on McAulay's 41-yard field goal, set up by a

56-yard drive in which Norseth completed four passes for 44 vards. After Louisiana Tech's Douglas Landry intercepted a pass, the Gray drove 62 yards for a score. McCallum's 39-yard run set up the TD, Karcher hitting Kent Hagood of South Carolina on a 19-yarder. Rice's James Hamrick kicked the extra point for a 7-3 lead.

The Blue's Erroll Tucker fumbled the ensuing kickoff and Pearson recovered at the 15-yard line. Karcher connected with Anderson on a 15-yard touchdown pass and Hamrick added the extra point.

McAulay's 25-yard field made it 14-6, and the Blue further narrowed the gap when Pinkett capped ing run. A two-point conversion try

The Blue went ahead when Bradley directed a 60-yard scoring drive that ended with Pinkett taking the ball in from the 1. McAulay's extra point gave the Blue a 19-14 lead. The Gray regained the lead on

Norseth, who shared time at Navy's Napoleon McCallum (tackled above by Vencie Glean of Anderson's 1-yard run with 3:50 quarterback with Indiana's Steve Indiana State) took the Blue-Gray rushing honors with 106 yards. left in the half. (AP, UP1)

SCOREBOARD

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Altists: Bos. 24 (Alinga 8), N.Y. 27

Ohneghe 9-16 6-9 26, Thompson 9-13 8-0 - Johnson 14-23 3-6 31, Nixon 6-15 4-6 19. Bots: L.A. 62 (AA. Johnson 10), Port. 59 Total Bartista A. Johnson 10, Port. 59

Total Bowle 11). Addition 10), Port. 57
Peon, Bowle 11). Addition: L.A. 23 (Nixon)
91, 33 (People 9).

TOURNAMENT

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With 17, the NFL leader in sacks.

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

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Football

NO YARDS LONG AVG 57 2574 68 45.6 57 3761 67 45.2 10 3672 68 42.9 67 2867 62 42.8 89 3763 58 42.3

ing, The New York Times conducted a highly sophisticated telephone game swapping jokes with Nick Macarchuk, the Canisius coach. Punt Returniers NO YPS AVG LG TO 18 37 501 12.5 90 1 L .26 283 10.9 31 6 38 403 10.4 63 1

VANTAGE POINT/Irg Berkow A Few of This Year's Sporting Santas

New York Times Service poll of children between the ages of NEW YORK — It's official: 3 and 10 and learned that 87 per-Santa Claus exists, at least for a cent believe. resounding majority of kids in the United States — as if it needed affirmation at all. But, just check-

U.S. Coach **Cries Foul** At Referee

The Associated Press PITTSBURGH - Alleged chumminess between a basketball referee and the Canisuis coach during a game has Duquesne University Coach Jim Satalin crying foul. Satalin said he plans to re-

port referee George Clark's behavior to the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference. "I'm go-ing to report blow by blow what happened," Satalin said. "He made a mockery of the whole wore a leg brace. She held out a game. If we ever see him again, I'll take my team off the court. I'd like to make sure he never

does another game, period."
Satalin said Clark refused to shake his hand before Duquesne's 80-62 loss at Canisius on Saturday and kept telling him, "Take that, Atlantic 10" as the Dukes fell well behind. He said Clark spent much of the

Clark was dismissed from the Atlantic 10's pool of officials signing the napkin. after the 1984-85 season by conference commissioner Charlie DCSS. Theokas, Satalin said. No one has bounded onto the

"I've never been treated like that before," said Satalin. "After he wouldn't shake my hand, I told them [his assistant coaches], 'We're in deep trouble.' "
The loss was Duquesne's first in six games this year.

opinion, however, concerning de-tails of age ("20," "25," "be's an old man"), looks, residence, eating habits of his reindeer and so forth. Regardless, the bottom line was that Santa, if nothing else, brings pleasure. With that, the vision of some people in sports as Santa Claus comes to mind.

by 6-year-old Allison Calagna of Pearland, Texas. "He likes kids. He likes the color red." That's Pete Rose, naturally, of the Cincinnati Last September, after a 23-year pursuit, Rose broke Ty Cobb's major-league record for most base hits

One who gave us great delight this past year fit the descripton of Santa Claus as provided in the poll

in a career. Much of the nation followed and cheered, many of them children. Memory recalls an evening with Rose seated in a fast-food restaurant in Cincinnati. A girl of about 10 shyly approached him. Her movements were uncertain and she

paper napkin and pen for his autograph.
"Should I sign?" Rose asked a "Oh, I think so," said the companion. "She's so pretty." "What's your name?" asked

The girl's mother, beside her, said, "Monica."
They name Santa Monica after

The girl shook her head, no. "They should have," said Rose, The girl bit her lip with happi-

sports scene in recent years and given so much joy to so many so quickly as William (The Refrigera-tor) Perry, the Chicago Bears' allpurpose 308-pound (139.7-kilogram) rookie. He plays defense, he New York is the former coach of unlike, according to plays offense, he eats hamburgers the Knicks, and now a consultant ity, the Santa legend.

at a staggering rate. He also fits rather closely one of the descriptions of Santa Claus, according to cently had a problem with his own There was wide difference of one of the poll's respondents, an 8year-old girl from Missoula, Mon-tana. "He's a big fat man in a red suit," said Melissa Odell.

Who knows - if Santa ever shaved, we might see that he has, like Perry, a gap in his teeth. Almost every week Perry does something that brings a lilt to the heart: diving for a touchdown,

'I told him, "Wil-

liam, don't look back. Keep running. You could have made it." He said, "Next time."

catching a pass for one, blockin for one, trying to drag one of his running backs over the goal line like a helpful Saint Bernard. Last week he scooped up a fumble against the Detroit Lions and rambled in the open field 59 ponderous but high-stepping yards. It was a little like observing Santa trying to wriggle down a chimney.

I was watching on television, said Perry's wife, Sherry, "and I got kinda hysterical there. It tickled me. It was wonderful." In a quick but unofficial poll, it seemed that much of the nation, watching the game live or later on replays, had the same reaction. Perry was tackled from behind just 15 yards short of a touchdown, his uniform in disarray.

"It was like, 'Get me if you can.' When he came home that night I told him, William, don't look back. Keep running. You could have made it.' He said, 'Next time.' " A man who brought joy - and

chimney. It was damaged in an electrical storm, as was the rest of his roof and upper part of his house on Long Island. Not only that, but one of his two sleighs, a sleek vehicle with substantial reindeer power. was stolen.

"People were telling me how bucky I was, that it could have been worse," said Holzman. "They said I was lucky that I wasn't sleeping when the house burned, and that only part of the house burned. And they said I was lucky that the car wasn't a new car, and that I still had one car left.

"It was comforting. I never knew how lucky I was until half my house burned down and my car was sto-

Manute Bol, at 7-foot-61/2 (2.23 meters) and weighing around 200 pounds, may be a little longer and eaner than the conventional notion of Santa Claus, but the Washington Bullet center does conform to another description of St. Nick. It is the one given by an 8-year-old from Gray, Louisiana.

Santa, says the youngster, is lamiliar with both sides of the world. That's how he always delivers presents at night, "On one side of the world it's nighttime, and he does that side. Then it's day, and he does the other side."

Rookie Bol, whose shot-blocking and surprising dexterity has de-lighted many, is from the Sudan. He is the tallest player in the history of the National Basketball Association. It was recently reported that Bol's driver's license sized him up as 5-foot-2. Rumor had it that "He kept looking back to see Bol had been measured for the li-who was behind him," said his wife. cense while sitting down. It turns out it is was all nothing but a ru-

"Manute doesn't have a driver's license," said Mark Pray of the Bulles public-relations office. "Manute doesn't even know how to drive a two world championships - to car." So it was a tall story after all, New York is the former coach of unlike, according to good author-

OBSERVER

Get a Slice of 'Star Wars'

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — Now at last "Star Wars" can be yours. You have read about "Star Wars" in the newspapers.

You have heard about "Star Wars" on television. You have seen famous men rave

about what "Star Wars" has meant Here is a typical letter from Mr. C. K., president of a large munitions plant in one of the most fam-

ous states of the Union: "After I was indicted on charges of being a cheap chiseler just because a few bookkeeping errors resulted in a \$35-million overcharge to the Pentagon," he writes, "it looked like I would have to go to the end of the line for the big military contracts. Then I saw President Reagan selling 'Star Wars' on TV, and today I have a new lease

Yes, friends, Mr. C. K. not only has a new lease on life, he also has his claws into one sweet and juicy deal that calls for bouncing a laser beam off an Earth-orbiting target

of army surplus uniforms. Does that sound like fun? You bet it does. But C. K. didn't go into "Star Wars" just for fun alone. No, ma'am. He also gets a federal guarantee that no matter how much money "Star Wars" pays him, he will not be required to pay any tax whatever on that money until "Star Wars" is absolutely and entirely completed, just like any other de-

All right, I know what you're hearing, Mother. Right there in your parlor at this very moment, Dad is raising a lot of questions, isn't be?

Dad is saying, "I don't see why I have to put out a lot of dough for 'Star Wars' when we still haven't used up that whole case of Peruna that door-to-door salesman talked me into back in 1947."

But Dad, have you ever asked yourself this question? Isn't President Reagan a dad? Isn't Secretary of Defense Weinberger a dad?

Are you going to say all those dads are wrong? Do you want to be the only dad who says we don't

need "Star Wars" as long as the

Peruna bolds out?

Of course you don't. Listen to what Mr. M. J., a former doubting dad of Moline, Illinois, writes to the makers of "Star Wars":

"I was formerly a doubting dad and then I saw a little girl with a crayon on TV illustrate what fun it would be to have 'Star Wars.' Next day I called the 'Star Wars' salesman and told him I'd been a fool because I wanted to keep my money to send my daughter to college, but now I wanted them to take it for 'Star Wars.' "

Yes, folks, Mr. M. J., former doubting dad, got his priorities straight at last. That's why the money for his daughter's college education has already been delivered to the crack scientific laboratories of a famous munitions plant in California where cheap chiselers will soon be providing hilariously amusing alibis for spending it on Caribbean vacations.

Now I hear a skeptic out there saying, "Sure, we all want to provide cheap chiselers with Caribbean vacations, but just exactly what is this 'Star Wars' that's going to make their chiseling so fruitful?" Well, Mr. Skeptic, I suppose you've heard of the H-bomb and

the kind of people who've got their hands on it and what they'd like to do if they could get away with it. п That's right, Mother, you tell Mr. Skeptic. They'd like to bounce

those bombs right off America's noodle. Thank heaven for "Star Wars." Do you know what you get with "Star Wars," Mr. Skeptic? A big umbrella all over America.

When those people, and I men-tion no names, aim their bombs at our noodle, "Star Wars" catches them between the umbrella ribs and bounces them right back where they came from. If you laughed last time you saw a hog try to walk on ice, wait until you see "Star Wars" bounce those bombs back to the workers' paradise.

So for thousands of laughs. phone the White House, Pentagon or Congress right away and tell them you want "Star Wars," or send a certified check or money order immediately to the cheap chiseler of your choice.

Remember, for a daringly different way to put life into that tired old military industrial complex -

"Star Wars"!

New York Times Service

French Radio Jazzman Is TV Pioneer

By Katherine Knorr ional Herald Tribani

ARIS—By all the rules of slick modern broadcasting, Jean-Christophe Averty should not be on the sir. He lisps, and he talks a mile a minute. But he puts on one of the best jazz/music hall programs on French radio, drawing on his encyclopedic knowledge of the music and on his collection of 30,000

What a newcomer to the radio program may not know is that Averty has been one of France's most innovative television directors. though now shunned by French TV, largely because he frightens people.

He has won scores of prizes, including an Emmy award in the United States, has been awarded the Legion of Honor and has directed many acclaimed artistic productions and variety shows for French and American television. But since the breakup in 1975 of the French radio-television network ORTF into separate, semi-autonomous channels, work by this pioneer in audiovisual technique has only rarely been seen on the small screen. His proposals are repeatedly turned down, and often the programs he does film are delayed several years before being aired. Averty, 57, has shocked and scared people

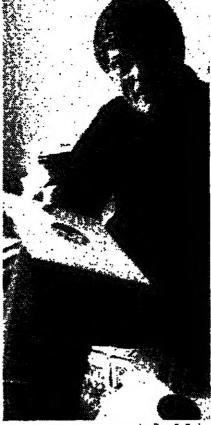
for 20 years with his unusual programs and because he speaks up against what he considers the mass leveling of television — and probably also because, according to some people, he is not easy to work with.

The conservative French press again and again has complained that his humor is sick and his work too strange. Other critics, who tend to call him l'enfant terrible and the "impenitent genius," have praised his imagina-tion and the breakthroughs he made, using television in ways it had not been used before, with techniques — split screens, surrealistic collages, the mixing of media — that have since become routine, though in a tamer way.

"Twenty years after his thundering and scandalous debut, Jean-Christophe Averty remains the television man who surprises," the newspaper Le Matin said in 1983. "He continues, for better or worse, to write the legend of video."

He is famous for, among other things, his shows with Yves Montand (the last one in 1980) and his staging of the works of the French writer Alfred Jarry — not every one's cup of tea — with the help of sets drawn from the works of Marcel Duchamp. He is infa-mous for "Raisins Verts" (Sour Grapes), the variety program that launched him as a scan-dalous celebrity in 1963: On it were scenes of babies run through shredders, people shotgunned in phone booths, and dancing coffins. Averty has also been described as a tyrant on the set, though he leavens his style with a

When he entered television as an assistant after the war. "I wanted to put into a production the things that I loved, the values I more easily—and more cheaply—drawn by



Jean-Christophe Averty: A casualty.

believed in as an adolescent. Then came the first generations of electronics, which permit-ted us to do what all the Surrealists were doing—that is, people like Duchamp, people like Man Ray, people like Picasso.

"I sought to make audiovisual collages, to translate the nonexistent, what was hanging around in our heads . . . or to allow great artists that did not have the chance in their ifetimes - let's say Lautréamont, Raymond Roussel, Jarry - the opportunity to be staged the way they wanted to be, the way they would have hoped for, had they had the

He added: "Suddenly, on a television screen, images appeared that did not conform to the norms of realism. It was closer to printing a form of television à plat, that shocked a lot in the beginning the whole thing swimming in black humor."

Averty is largely a casualty of the breakup of ORTF. The network had encouraged creativity and artistic productions, but then the French discovered ratings and mass audiences, and they found that andiences were

buying American programs than by encouraging the kind of thing Averty was doing.
ORTF was "an instrument of national creation that was not perfect, and that did not only create great men, but that allowed me to stay out of commercial paths, of mercantile alibis, of ratings," he said. "My work interested only a small part of the population, but. still, it interested a part of the population that was highly respectable, that is, the intellectuals, or people who were curious. I am better known abroad both as a director and as a specialist in jazz than I am in France."

Not surprisingly, Averty has strong opinions about the powers that make French television and about the controversy over the heavy use of programs such as "Dallas" and "Dynasty." But rather than castigating all American influence and imports, as some French political figures have done, Averty says the French generally import the worst of American culture, forgetting where the United States is really strong.

Jazz is one of those areas. Averty believes. He plays jazz piano - badly, he says - and was long part of a French jazz band. His early interest in jazz led him to spend years in the United States, notably in Chicago and New Orleans, working for American radio and television, and buying records.

Over the years, he conducted the research that is the backbone of his program, working at the Library of Congress and in archives at Variety, and at newspapers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. On the show, between songs, he cites newspaper reviews from the 1920s and 1930s, for example, and tells stories that reveal such detailed knowledge of each era or singer — or performance — that it is dizzying to listen to him.

He began collecting records in the 1940s, in shops and flea markets in France and the United States. When he started earning more money, "I bought records at auction, more and more expensively. I can remember climb-ing on a mountain of records in the Salvation Army of San Francisco." He added: "I also have a lot of sheet music, in industrial quanti-ties. And newspapers." Where does one store 30,000 records? "I have a house full, and 1 walk on them." After a while, if they get too heavy, "the house will fall down, and I'll fall down with it, willingly."

Averty is anything but resigned to his exile from television, although there is not much he can do about it. Over the years he has spoken up for better television, and he took the industry scriously enough to sue the rightist newspaper Minute in 1978 for saying that there were 3,100 people getting fat off the state at the Buttes Chaumont (where the electricism and motion explanation and motion explanation. television and radio studios are).

"I am a machine to make pictures, and sounds," he said. "I am underutilized." He added: "They gave me the Legion of Honor. That was nice. But less and less work."

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PEOPLE

Display for Kukla & Co.

Tillstrom, their creator. The museum hopes to display the puppets and other memorabilia in an addition to be built next year, said a spokeswoman. Betsy Raymond. Tillstrom, a Chicago native, was found dead Dec. 6 at his home in Palm Springs, California, at age 68. His "Kukla, Fran and Offie" puppet show delighted millions during the early days of television. He worked backstage while Fran Alli-son shared the limelight with the single-toothed serpent Oliver J. Dragon and Kukla the gentle clown. Shortly before his death, Tillstrom donated tapes of 54 of the shows to the Chicago Museum of Broadcast Communications, which hopes to make them available for public viewing within a my stint in the afternoon."
year, said the museum director, Beverly Kennedy.

Members of the Beach Boys may have to pay a price for failing to appear in court: \$5.4 million, awarded to three sheriff's deputies in Clark County, Washington, The Oregonian newspaper in Portland, Oregon, said Deputies Fred L. Byler, Donald Kerr and Kevin McVicker filed a suit claiming that they were battered and falsely imprisoned when they were stopped from taking photographs at a 1981 Beach Boys concert in Portland, Each was awarded \$300,000 in general damages and \$1.5 million in punitive damages after a brief appearance before Multnomah County Circuit Judge Mercedes F. Deiz last week, the Oregonian said. A default judgment had been entered against the rock group in August 1984. The Beach Boys did not appear at a court bearing on the suit or file papers contesting the legal action, the newspaper said. Court documents indicated that Mike Love, Dennis Wilson, Bruce John-ston and Al Jardine were served with copies of the complaint when they gave a concert in Portland in 1983. Wilson has since died.

Twice a day for 13 years, Head Constable Inder Singh Tanwar has guided traffic near India's Parliament with arm signals and fancy steps that critics say confuse drivers but that have won the dancing was a dangerous insect.

A serpent named Ollie and a traffic cop many fans. Now Tag clown named Kukla have found a war. 43. has scheduled his fine home with the Chicago Historical traffic tango. "I made every motor. Society following the death of Burr ist who passed me smile, and brought some joy and order in traf. fic chaos," said Tanwar, who is leaving the force after Tuesday and says he hopes to go to the United States. He has been a landmark at Raj Path, opposite the former Brit. ish vicerov's palace, now govern-ment offices, facing India Gate and Parliament. The late Prime Mins-ter Indira Gandhi used to stop occasionally, watch him and smile, Tan. war said, and her son and successor, Rajiv, frequently pines by. "I got tired of our state, jobolike traffic signals and decided to vitalize it with some theater and spirit," he said. "All I want to do it introduce some harmony and rhythm in the traffic fiasco during my three hours in the morning and

> Siaka Stevens, who retired iast month as president of Sierra Leone, was robbed of almost \$50,000 dur. ing a flight stopover in the Canary Islands, police say. Despite his eight bodyguards, one of Stevens's bags containing \$35,000, £6,500 (\$9,100) and 600,000 pesetas (\$3,845) disappeared from the transit lounge of Las Palmas airport Stevens continued his journey & Tenerife.

Madouna "owns all the fast-food restaurants in America." Michael Jackson is a former U. S. president and Prince is the son of Queen Elizabeth II. according to a poll on Western pop music carried out among 400 university students in the northwestern Chinese city of Xian. Many of the students said they listened to music on the Voice of America, the BBC and Radio Australia. All said they knew and enjoyed the music of the Swedish group Abba. Michael Jackson won 10 percent recognition. Madonna 7 percent, Bruce Springsteen 5 per-cent and the Beatles 4 percent in addition to the mixup between Prince and the British royal family. one student confused Madonn. with the Princess of Wales, 4 percent of the students thought the Beatles were "a typical middle class family living in the United States or Canada," 8 percent thought Sting was a woman and 4 percent said he

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